The Bombay

No. 8,446.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
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Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,917 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander, W. A. Starratt, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th March 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Mar.		Mar.
Leaves BOMBAY	4	Leaves Tuticorin	12
,, Rutnagherry	5	,, Colombo	13
,, Vingorla	5	,, Negapatam	16
,, Goa	5	,, Pondicherry	17
,, Carwar	6	,, Madras	19
,, Mangalore	7	,, Muslipatam	20
,, Cannanore	8	,, Coconada	21
,, Tellicherry	8	,, Vizagapatam	22
,, Calicut	9	,, Bimlipatam	22
,, Beypore	9	,, Gopalpore	23
,, Cochin	10	,, False Point	24
,, Alleppey	10	Arrives CALCUTTA	26

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd March 1876, at 4 P.M.

	March.		Mar
Leaves BOMBAY	3	Arrive BUSREH	19
,, Kurrachee	7	Leaves BUSREH	22
,, Guader	9	,, Mahomerah	22
,, Jask	11	,, Fao	23
,, Bunder Abbas	12	,, Bushire	24
,, Linga	14	,, Linga	29
,, Bushire	16	,, Bunder Abbas	31
,, Fao	18	,, Muscat ....April,	2
,, Mahomerah	18	,, Kurrachee	7
		Arrives BOMBAY	10

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Morris will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd March 1876, at 4 P. M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. A. Hansard, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th March 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangarole and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wine	3rd Class. Without food
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14 10

Children under 3 years, [illegible] 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS F[illegible]

AUSTRALIA to sail on WED[illegible]

SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, [illegible]

ARABIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15t[illegible]

BATAVIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st [illegible]

ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15 h [illegible]

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board:

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL

TO SAIL POSITIVELY 4TH MARCH.

THE new Steamer BRANKSOME HALL, 2,085 Tons Register, 500 H. P. nominal, Captain Collin, will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool via Suez Canal as above.

This is a magnificent new Steamer built to steam 12 Knots and has accommodation for bout 30 First-Class Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
UTOPIA	2731	679	22nd Jan.	29th Jan.	11th March
MACEDONIA	2972	486	19th Feb.	26th Feb.	8th April

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arran[illegible] according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON [illegible] STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommod[illegible] fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York [illegible] nection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBA[illegible] LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS .... Rs. 800

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Re[illegible] to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer [illegible] months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & [illegible]

Bombay, 15th January 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Mar. 1876.
CEYLON	J. Orman	2111	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Renoldson	2984	450	13th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	400	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.
				April.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	3rd—Suez, &c.
SIAM	N. W. Haselwood	3000	500	10th—Southampton.
ASSAM	G. F. Cates	3033	500	17th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	24th—Southampton.
				May.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	1st—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th February 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 7th March 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S MONGOLIA, Captain A. Coleman, (2,833 Tons, and 580 H. P.) will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 4th March 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd February 1876.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 4th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship BANGALORE, 2,063 Tons, and 500 H.P., Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 28th Feb. 1876.

ANCHOR LINE S. S. UTOPIA.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS to ENGLAND is particularly called to this fine Vessel which SAILS for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ, PORT SAID, and GIBRALTAR, on the 11th March positively.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HUGHES AND NEPHEW'S LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ABOUT MARCH 12TH.

THE fast and favorite Steam-Ship ATALANTA, A 1, 1,743 Tons net Register, will sail as above. She has very comfortable First-Class accommodation. Passage Money £40. Apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Shipping Agents, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First-Class Passenger Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

	Tons.	H. P.	
JUNO.	3,124,	400,	on 10th March 1876.
CASTORE,	2,700,	250,	on 25th March 1876,
ETTORE,	3,800,	400,	on 10th April 1876.

A Passenger Steamer on 10th May 1876.

Ditto on 10th June 1876.

These Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£32 0	£25 10	£18 2
To Suez	£30 0	£24 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£13 0	£ 6 12

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, arrived from CALCUTTA, per S.S. SCANDERIA, on the 25th May 1872, are hereby informed that the Owners have recovered compensation from the Owners of the KILLARNEY, S.S., and that a sum of Rs. 6,695-8-0 has been apportioned by the Average Adjuster to be refunded to Consignees of Cargo who have contributed to the General Average, which sum will be refunded to such Consignees on presentation of their Claims to the Undersigned. If Claims be not all rendered on or before 1st April next the balance then in hand will be remitted back to the Owners.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 24th February 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSI-BEH, MUJUNGA AND MOZAMBIQUE, VIA ADEN.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S.S. CASHMERE, 1,080 [illegible]ns, 200 H.P., Commander W. Crowder, as [illegible]ve, on FRIDAY, the 10th March 1876, at 4 P.[illegible]

Passengers and Cargo can also be booked by the Cashmere for London, Algiers, Lisbon, Suez, Hodeida and Jeddah, changing at Aden to the S.S. ARCOT, one of the Company's London Line Steamers leaving Aden on the 21st current.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd March 18[illegible]

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866 and in the MATTER of the EAST INDIA BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

PURSHOTUMDASS VULLUBDASS.......... Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, that the further hearing of the PETITION of the abovenamed Petitioner and the hearing of the Judge's Summons, dated 11th day of October last as to the removal of the present Liquidators and the appointment of the new Liquidators which were to take place on the 28th February last, have been ADJOURNED to 20th day of March 1876, by Order of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice GREEN made in Chambers on the 28th day of February last in the above matter.—Dated this 1st day of March 1876.

HEARN AND CLEVELAND,
Attorneys for the abovenamed Petitioner.

A COMFORTABLE and completely FURNISHED BUNGALOW in Marine Lines could be had for eight months from 1st April next. Rent moderate. Apply to

[illegible] BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

A BARGAIN.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL PIANOFORTE, Cottage shape, rich black and gold case, bolted and braced, very fine tone, full seven Octaves from G. to G. ; this instrument is a work of art and the [illegible] of the kind imported into India. Price Rs. 650. On view [illegible]

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVED FUND	£ 100,000

LONDON BANKERS :
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not falling below Rs. 1,000.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

TUD[illegible] ICE HOUSE.
[illegible] TO SUIT,
1,00[illegible] KEROSINE OIL
SCR[illegible]

DR. [illegible] PHOSPHODYNE.

TH[illegible] to intimate that they [illegible] for CASH. [illegible] at 1s. 9d. per Rupee=Rs. 6. [illegible] supplied at discount.

[illegible] KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

[illegible]IN'S EXTRACT
FOR PREPARING
[illegible]'S INFANTS' FOOD,

[illegible] comparison the best artificial [illegible] for Infants. It is equally adapted for Adult[illegible] of enfeebled digestion; and has been the [illegible] many lives when no other food could be re[illegible] medical value in native practice where Lix[illegible] objected to has been pointed out by a well-[illegible]

Sole Agents for India

[illegible] KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY,
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, MARCH 3RD,
"THE BELLS,"
An exciting Drama in three Acts, adapted from the Story of the
"POLISH JEW,"
As played by Mr. IRVING in LONDON for over ONE HUNDRED CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS ;
To be followed by
A FAVOURITE FARCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 4 ; Stalls, Rs. 3 ; and Gallery, Rs. 2.
Family Tickets admitting 3, at Soundy & Co.'s, Rs. 10.
Doors open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to the 15th instant, for the CONSTRUCTION of CERTAIN WORKS. For particulars apply at Office of

J. R. MAUNSELL, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Executive Engineer, N. K.

Tanna, 1st March 1876.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW AND STANDARD WORKS ON ENGINEERING, BUILDING, &c.

	Rs.	as.
Atchley's Civil Engineer's and Contractor's Estimate and Price Book, 1876	3	12
The Engineer's, Architect's, and Contractor's Pocket Book for the year 1876, bound in roan, and elastic band	3	12
Adcock's Engineer's Pocket Book for 1876, valuable to Architects, Builders, and Contractors, contains an Almanack with Diary and Cash account, roan, tuck	3	12
Spon's Architect's and Builder's Pocket Book of Useful Memoranda and Prices, by W. Young, 3rd edition, 1876	2	4
Rankine's Manual of Civil Engineering, with numerous Diagrams, Eleventh Edition, thoroughly revised, by E. J. Bamber, C E.	10	0
Spon's Dictionary of Civil Engineering, 8 vols., bound in 4, half calf	75	0
Proceedings of the Association of Municipal and Sanitary Engineers and Surveyors, volume 1, 1873-4, Edited by Lewis Angell	6	12
Engineering Papers, Mortar, Practical Ironwork, Retaining Walls, by C. Graham Smith, 8vo., cloth.	3	4
Remarks on the Construction of Roofs, with Tables of Scantlings, and Diagrams of Strains in Strusses, by Major C. A. Goodfellow, V. C., R. E.	2	0
An Elementary Treatise on Steam and the Steam-Engine, Stationary and Portable, by D.K. Clarke, C. E., illustrated	2	8
A Treatise on Steam Boilers ; their Strength, Construction, and Economical Working, by Robert Wilson, 3rd edition revised, 12mo., cloth	3	12
Sexton's Pocket Book for Boiler-makers and Steam Users, 32mo., roan and band	3	4
Workshop Receipts for the use of Manufacturers, Mechanics, and Scientific Amateurs, by Ernest Spon, 12mo., cloth	3	12
The Mechanic's Guide ; a Practical Hand-Book for the use of Engineers, Mechanics, Artizans, &c., compiled and arranged by William V. Shelton	4	12
The Principles and Practice of Levelling, showing its application to purposes of Railway Engineering, and the Construction of Roads, &c., by F. W. Simms, F. G. S., &c , 6th Edition, 8vo , cloth	5	8
Water Supply—The Present Practice of Sinking and [illegible]g Wells, by Ernest Spon, illustrated, cloth	4	12
Ex[illegible]ments on the Strength of Cement, by John [illegible]nt, C. E., 8vo., cloth	6	12
Tramways ; their Construction and Working, by J. [illegible] Dowson and A. Dowson, 12mo	2	4
Principles of Coal Mining, by J. H. Collins, F.G.S., [illegible]h 139 illustrations, 12mo	0	12
Electricity ; its Theory, Sources, and Applications, [illegible] John T. Sprague, cr., 8vo	5	0
Telegraphy, by W. H. Preece, C.E. and J. Sivewright, M. A., 12mo., cloth	2	4
Douglas' Manual of Telegraph Construction ; the [illegible]echanical Elements of Electric Telegraph Engineering, with diagrams	9	8
[illegible]'s Catechism of the Steam Engine	3	12
Notes on Building Construction, part 1, 8vo., cloth.	6	12
[illegible]rke's Practical Geometry and Engineering Drawing, quarto, cloth	9	8
E[illegible]thwork Tables, showing the contents in cubic [illegible]ards of Embankments, Cuttings, &c., of heights [illegible] depths, up to an average of 80 feet, by J. [illegible]roadbent and Francis Campin, 12mo., cloth	3	4
A [illegible]ractical Treatise on Mechanical Engineering, [illegible]mprising Metallurgy, Moulding, Casting, Forg[illegible]g, Tools, &c., illustrated, with an appendix, by [illegible] Campin, C. E., 8vo., cloth	7	8
A Hand-Book consisting of ninety-three Tables and Formula ; compiled from numerous Works, by W. J. Addis, C. E., &c., suited to the wants of the Engineer, Architect, Draughtsman or Builder	3	0
[illegible] Treatise on the Strength of Materials, by Peter Barlow, F. R. S., illustrated, 8vo., cloth, 2nd hand, 1867, reduced to	10	0
Mechanics and Mechanism ; being Elementary Essays and Examples for the use of Schools, Students, and Artisans, edited by R S. Burne, cr., 8vo., cloth, 1853	1	8
The mode of Draining Land according to the System practised by Joseph Elkington, illustrated, 1841	4	0
Trigonometrical Surveying for the formation of Geographical and Topographical Maps and Plans, Military Reconnaissance, Levelling, &c., by Lieut. General Frome, R. E., 4th edition, revised and enlarged by Capt. C. Warren, R. E., 8vo., cloth	10	0
A Manual of Surveying for India, detailing the mode of operations on the Trigonometrical, Topographical and Revenue Surveys of India, compiled by Colonel H. L. Thuillier, C S. I., R.A., &c., and Lieut.-Colonel R. Smyth, 3rd edition, revised, Royal 8vo., cloth	18	0
Dilapidations ; A Text Book for Architects and Surveyors in tabulated form, by Banister Fletcher, 12mo., cloth	3	4
Fergusson's History of Architecture in all Countries, from the earliest times to the present day, vols. 1 and 2, illustrated, half-bound, 8vo	42	0
Fergusson's History of the Modern Styles of Architecture (being the 4th volume of the History of Architecture) 2nd edition, illustrated, 8vo , half bound	21	0
Fergusson's Rude Stone Monuments in all Countries, their age and uses, with 234 illustrations, 8vo., half bound, gilt back	25	0
Sanitary Engineering ; A Guide to the construction of Works of Sewerage and House Drainage, by Baldwin Latham, C. E., 8vo., cloth	18	12
Arbitrations ; A Text Book for Surveyors, in tabulated form, by Banister Fletcher, 12mo., cloth	3	4
The Engineer's, Mining Surveyor's and Contractor's Field-Book, by W. D. Haskoll, C. E., 12mo	7	8
The Battle of the Gauges, Railways or no Railways, by Robert F. Fairlie, cr., 8vo	1	8
Mathematical Instruments, their Construction, Adjustment, Testing, and use, by J.F. Heather, M.A, illustrated, 12mo	3	4
The Strengths of Beams, Columns, and Arches, by B. Baker, C. E., 12mo	5	12
An Encyclopædia of Architecture Historical, Theoretical, and Practical, by Joseph Gwilt, F. S. A., F. R. A. S., with 1,100 engravings on wood, new edition, revised, with alterations and additions, 8vo., half-Russia	40	0
A Concise Glossary of terms used in Grecian, Roman, Italian, and Gothic Architecture, by J. H. Parker, F. S. A., 4th edition	4	12
Rankine's Manual of Machinery and Millwork	7	12
——— Mechanical Text Book	5	12
——— Manual of Applied Mechanics	7	12
——— Useful Rules and Tables relating to Mensuration, Engineering, Structure, and Machines	5	12
Jackson's Hydraulic Manual—Working Tables and Explanatory Text, intended as a Guide in Hydraulic Calculations and Field Operations, 8vo., cloth	17	8
Jackson's Curve Book, containing descriptions of every Practical Method of setting out Curves of Roads, Railways and Canals, illustrated	6	8
A Practical Treatise on the Construction of Oblique Arches, by John Hart, 3rd ed., with plates, Royal 8vo., cloth	5	0
Hurst's Hand-Book of Formula, Tables, and Memoranda for Architectural Surveyors and others engaged in Building, 9th ed., 32mo , roan	3	4
Hughes' Pocket Book of Tables, Formulæ and Information for Hydraulic Engineers, 32mo., roan	6	0
Hoppus's Tables for Measuring, or Practical Measuring made easy, new edition, improved	2	4
Elementary Principles of Carpentry, by Thomas Tredgold, revised and partly re-written by J. T. Hurst. 2nd edition, illustrated	11	4
A Treatise on the Principal Mathematical and Drawing Instruments employed by the Engineer, Architect, and Surveyor, by F. W. Simms, with a description of the Theodolite, 12mo.	2	4
Society of Engineers, Transactions for 1874. Edited by P. F. Nursey, 8vo	9	8
Sheild's Strains on Structures of Ironwork ; with Practical Remarks on Iron Construction, 2nd edition, 8vo	3	4
On the Arrangement, Care, and Operation of Wood-working Factories and Machinery, forming a complete Operator's Hand-Book, by J. Richards, 12mo., cloth	3	4
Tarn's Science of Building ; an Elementary Treatise on the Principles of Construction, cr., 8vo , cloth	5	8
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Fitted Dressing Pouches	20	0
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Best Hide Gladstone	35	0
Cash Bags	6	12
Courier Bags	6	12
Soiled Linen do	4	12
Money Belts	3	8
Sovereign Boxes	3	0
Leather Purses	2	0
Rug Straps, Patent	2	0
Cork Mattrasses	19	8
English Feather Pillows	7	8
Horse Hair do	7	8
Travelling do	2	0
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Bath Sponges, large	3	8
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Soap, Three Tablets for	1	0
Marine Soap do	0	12
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Tooth Brush Cases	0	10
Nail Brushes	0	12
Cloth Brushes	3	8
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Waterproof Coats	10	0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
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Cambric Handkerchiefs,,	5	0
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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON [illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW[illegible] VACANT PIECES OF GROUND AT GRANT ROAD, &c.

ON THURSDAY, the 16th of March 1876, at 4 P. M., Mess[illegible] MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction[illegible] the premises, by order of the Trustees of Messrs. Rustomjee Dadabhoy Cama and Co., the following valuable landed properties &c. viz. :—

LOT. No. I.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 8,751 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and bungalow standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Grant Road, in the registration subdistrict of Bholeshwur, assessed under No, 6, in the books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes and under Nos.395,419,7,327 and 340 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and bounded on or towards the east by the property partly belonging to Boran Samsodin partly belonging to the Sassoon School of Industry and partly to A. D A. Souza, on or towards the west by the Dhunjeebhoy and Putloo Road on or towards the north by the Grant Road aforesaid and on or towards the south by the property of the Church Missionary Society of Africa.

LOT. No. II,—Firstly, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 4,193 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and bungalow standing thereon, situate on the west side of Dhunjeebhoy and Putloo Road, in the registration subdistrict of Bholeshwar, assessed under No 3, in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Nos 395, 419, 7, 327, and 340 in the books of the Collector of land Revenue, and bounded on or towards the east by the Dhunjeebhoy and Putloo Road aforesaid, on or towards the west by the piece of land hereafter secondly described in this lot No II, on or towards the north by the property described in lot No III, and on or towards the south by the property of the Church Missionary Society of Africa. And secondly all that piece or parcel of land or ground (being portion of a larger piece of ground conveyed by the Secretary of State for India to Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana by an Indenture of Conveyance of the 19th day of August 1869, containing by admeasurement 1,111 square yards or thereabouts, situate in the west side of the property hereinbefore described in this lot No II. in the registration sub-district of Bholeshwur, and bounded on or towards the east by the said property hereinbefore first described in this lot No. II, on or towards the west by the line of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, on or towards the north by the property described in lot No. III, and on or towards the south by the property of the Church Missionary Society of Africa.

Lot No. III.—Firstly, all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 1,949 square yards or thereabouts situate on the west side of Dhunjeebhoy and Putloo Road, in the registration sub-district of Bholeshwur and registered under Nos 395, 419, 7, 327, and 340 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and bounded on or towards the east by the Dhunjeebhoy and Putloo Road aforesaid, on or towards the west by the piece or land hereafter secondly described in this Lot No. III. on or towards the north by the property described in lot No. IV., and on or towards the south by the property described in Lot No. II., and secondly, all that piece or parcel of land or ground [being portion of a larger piece of ground conveyed by the Secretary of State for India to Dhunjeebhoy Rana by the said Indenture of Conveyance of the 19th day of August 1869], containing by admeasurement 558 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the west side of the property hereinafter 1st described in this Lot No. III., in the registration sub-district of Bholeshwar, bounded on or towards the east by the said property hereinbefore first described in this Lot No. III., on or towards the west by the line of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, on or towards the north by the property described in Lot No. IV , and on or towards the south by the property described in Lot No. II.

Lot No. IV—Firstly, all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 2,161 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the west side of Dhunjeebhoy and Putloo road, and in the registration sub-district of Bholeshwar, registered under Nos. 395, 419, 7, 327, and 340 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and bounded on or towards the east by the Dhunjeebhoy and Putloo road aforesaid, on or towards the west by the piece or land hereafter secondly described in this lot No. IV., on or towards the north by the Grant Road, and on or towards the south by the property described in Lot No. III. And secondly, all that piece or parcel of land or ground [being portion of a larger piece or ground conveyed by the Secretary of State for India to Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana by the said Indenture of conveyance of the 19th day of August 1869], containing by admeasurement 3.9 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the west side of the property hereinbefore 1st described in this lot No. IV., in the registration subdistrict of Bholeshwar, and bounded on or towards the east by the said property hereinbefore first described in this lot No. IV., on or towards the west by the line of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, on or towards the north by the Grant Road, and or towards the south by the property described in lot No. III

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the Office of the Trustees, at No. 52, Victoria Buildings, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1 P. M.

A handsome English built buggy by "Kesterton" with a handsome Bay Arab horse and harness.

A handsome English built miniature brougham with horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, &c., at Grant Buildings, Colaba.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd March, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of A. J. Cowan, Esq , the same comprises richly carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining table, dining room chairs, whatnots, elaborately carved pier tables, handsome four post bedstead, wardrobe, English chest of drawers, richly carved drawing room chairs, a mahogany Cottage piano by "Broadwood and Sons" a first-rate sewing machine (nearly new) dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, chest of drawers, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c, at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 7th March, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, &c., the property of J. R. Naylor, Esq., changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved blackwood household furniture, best plated glass and porcelain ware, a handsome Mail Phaeton convertible into a waggonette, a first class English built buggy by "Thorn," a pair of well matched white Arab Horses, a Bengal stud bred gelding, plants, &c., at No. 105, Malabar Hill.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence at the above mentioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture carriages, horses, &c., the property of Dr. H. Lamb proceeding to England. Date of sale will be fixed hereafter.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March 1876.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their room, in Meadow Street, No. 8.

Variety of sundry articles consisting of glass crockery and platedware, rich wine and champagne glasses, sodawater and oil tumblers, ice plates, finger glasses, decanters, creeper vases, Bohemian glass dessert set, white and gold breakfast and blue dinner sets, plated liqueur frame, dish covers, chamber and table candlesticks, spoons and forks, few lots of oilmanstore, Morocco leather dressing cases, work boxes, toilet and mother of pearl scent bottles, scent sachets, perfumery, copper utensils, a double barrelled gun by Westley Richard, one, Mantichristo pistol, by B. Cogswell, flute, few lots of new reading books, blackwood French polished circular table, easy and dining room chairs teapoys, sideboard, celerette, folding screen, whatnot, teakwood shelves, clothes press, brass, iron and blackwood bedsteads, Brussels carpet, China-matting, punkah, large drawing table, &c., &c.

On account and risk of the mortagor Mr. Muneckjee S rabjee Lining walla and by order of the mortgagee—

One gold double case watch, by John Jones, No. 11,455, with gold Albert chain.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, situate in the 15th Camateepoora Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at the instruction of the mortgagee Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Colah and on account and risk of Wudlum Mulkaboye Foolmally, widow of Nursoo Dummoo Foolmally, the mortgagor, the undermentioned landed property, pursuant to the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated 31st day of May 1873.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub district of Mazagon, in the 15th Camateepoora Street, containing by admeasurement 107 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Saitapa Yunkutee, on or towards the west by the property of Valoo Kalal, on or towards the north by the publ[illegible] gutter and on or towards the south by the Camateepoo a R[illegible] the said land is assessed by the Collectors of Land Reven[illegible] der No. 4699 and by the Collector of Municipal Ta[illegible] No. 39.

For further particulars reference may be made [illegible] signed.

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with Patent Revolving Back Seats.
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CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, [illegible]
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ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN [illegible]S, double action, easy to work by hand, quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each

MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Verandahs Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door-locks Box and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, Porcelain Knobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass heads, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

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THE "GLOBE EXPRESS"—SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.—Prepaid packages forwarded through this Agency are conveyed from the port of BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL by fast Steamers at the low rate of SIX ANNAS PER LB. or RUPEES TWO PER CUBIC FOOT. (Jewellery, Watches, and other valuables excepted.) Large shipments charged at cargo rates. For further particulars apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

A CATHOLIC LADY, who has formerly resided for some years in India, but is now settled at Home, wishes to take charge of two or three young Children whose parents are obliged to remain in India, and educate them with her own family. Her house is in one of the most airy healthy parts of Bayswater, she has a resident Catholic Governess, and goes every year for a couple of months to the seaside. References given to the Clergy of the Parish and to the Fathers of Farm Street. For address, apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AHMEDABAD FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the AHMEDABAD FLOOD RELIEF FUND will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March next at 3-30 P.M., at the residence in house No. 14, Hornby Road, Fort, of DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, Esquire, Chairman of the above Committee, to transact the following business :—

1. To lay before the Subscribers the Report of the Committee.
2. To pass resolutions regarding the disposal of the balance of the said Fund in the hands of the Committee.

Dated this 17th day of February 1876.

THAKURDASS ATMARAM,
Honorary Secretary to the above Committee.

THE FRERE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the time for the PAYMENT of the FIRST and SECOND CALL has been extended until MONDAY, the 6th March next, after which date the Shares in respect of which such Call or Calls have not been PAID will be ABSOLUTELY and FINALLY FORFEITED ; notwithstanding such forfeiture the Company will proceed against the defaulting Shareholders for the recovery of the amount due by them.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

22nd February, 1876.

TEAK TIMBER AND SCANTLINGS FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES.

MESSRS. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co., IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS, thank the Engineers, Contractors and the Public for the liberal support they have hitherto received, and beg to acquaint them that they have for Sale from fresh arrivals—

A large quantity of First Class TEAK SQUARES, [illegible] LINGS, BOARDS and BATTENS of all sizes.

DEALWOOD FLOORING BOARDS, planed tongued and grooved, ⅝ and ¾ inch thick by 6 inches wide.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED SHEET IRON [illegible] LISH and SWEEDISH BAR IRON of all sizes a[illegible]

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 1st January 18[illegible]

COPPERPLATE [illegible]
ENGRAVING

VISITING CARDS, Invit[illegible]
Envelopes, Cheques, Bills[illegible]
Seals for Stamping [illegible]
moderate prices.
Specimens may be [illegible]

COPP[illegible]

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of Bombay's rates,
ters is insignificant as
mined decline going on
verything must give way.

1s. 8d. per Rupee.
sight 1s. 8 3/8d. „
„ 1s. 8 3/8d. „
„ 1s. 8 7/16d. „

and in GOVERNMENT PAPER we do
ny business and rates are nominally

HARE MARKET still continues quiet
Bombays are unaltered. Mofussil Co.'s
have undergone a considerable reaction
ng at Rs. 360, an advance of Rs. 20 per
are. Colaba Land shares are dull at a decline of Rs. 5. Spinning and Weaving Co.'s are generally steady at previous rates, but we quote an advance of Rs. 10 in Great Easterns and Orientals, and Rs. 5 per share in Maneckjee Petits.

COTTON occupies much the same position as it has done for some days' past, except that the additionally unfavorable advices from home have induced buyers to act with rather more caution. The reaction in Exchange induces sellers to hold for former prices, but these shippers are only able to pay against previous sales at higher rates, of which, however, there cannot be many now uncovered. The receipts are still small, 4,438 bales yesterday, making 23,064 bales for the six days, and next week they may be expected to be still less owing to the Holi Holidays.

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at about yesterday's level. The Scio (s.s.) for Liverpool engaged a small quantity to fill up at £1-15 but the current quotations are £1-17-6 to £2 per ton. The Dhalia (s.s.) has been fixed for London at £2 2 6. By sail £2 2-6 for iron and £1-17-6 for wooden vessels are the current rates.

PIECE GOODS continue dull and depressed without movement in value. The decline in Exchange has almost put a stop for the time being to indentors' operations and except therefore for supplies already on the way or contracted, future imports are likely to be limited. In the meantime, however, we have comparatively liberal stocks in the Bazaar which prevent prices improving.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
300,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	18
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New	685
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
80,600	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	261¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	3:5
60,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	109
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	515

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	780
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	1,000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	8,300
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	705 xd.
155	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	490
,000	350	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	285
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	100
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co	825
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	15
500	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co.	200
552	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co.	925 xd
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co	2,000
80	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	355
800	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	425
2,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	425
8,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	360
60	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	.	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	560
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	445
10	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	975 xd
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
60	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	925

* Per share, for the year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

0	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,150
50	2,50	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
0	2,00	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,400
30	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,080
40	15	150	10*	Broach Mills	170
90	1,00	750	...	Colaba Spinning	700
2,50	1,00	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	905
1,50	1,25	all	60p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	926
40	1,00	all	80ps*	Great Eastern	1,085
2,000	30	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	250
70	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,000
	1,00	all	65p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	995
		800	...	Khandeish Spinning	8 0
		all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,050
		500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,015
		all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,145
		all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,180
			40ps*	Oriental	740
			...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,000
			..	Sassoon S. W. Co.	850
				Soonderdas Spinning	835
				Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

the half-year.

LIGENCE.

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100 bales
and Co ; 250
d Co ; 50 bales
les cotton Nesser-
wool, Bhawanjee
ljee Jetha and Co.
lladhur Purshotum ; 38
amoder Heerjee ; 90 bales
28 bales wool, Mooga Jaitha
sumbhoy Noormahomed ; 23
onjee and Co ; 84 bales cotton,
Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 130 bags
; 11 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow ;
wanjee Chuturbhooj ; 200 bales cotton,
gs linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 48 bags
es hemp, Nathoo Soonderjee ; 250 bales wool,
and Y Dewchund ; 500 bales cotton and 4267
d, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 260 cwts horns, Maha-
a ; 1067 bags linseed, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

—306 bags sursee seed, Mooljee Jaitha and Co.
—2,000 bags rapeseed, 600 bags niger seed and 10,000 bags
eed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 325 cwts horns, Dawoodbhoy
assum ; 155 bags myrabollams and 70 bags nuxvomica,
ewjee Kessowjee.
in s—26 bales skins P H A C M Saheb and Co ; 25 bales hides and skins S O A T Nagoor Meera and Co 1334 bages linseed Remington and Co.

Hydaspes s—31 bundles horns, Dhurumsey Velljee ; 160 bundles horns, Dawoodbhy Hassum ; 871 bages linseed, Remington and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Rajpoot—700 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Emperor—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 160 cwts bones Woomerbhoy Chandbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Tcherkask s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Halley s—4,000 bags linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Alabama s—65 cwts horns C N Gomes and Co.
Tcherkask s—100 bags ground nuts and 800 bags teel seed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 42 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co.
Ceylon s—4 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Juno s—250 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 650 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 500 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 150 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co ; 500 bales cotton W, and A Graham and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Juno s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 200 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 150 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co ; 100 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co

Mongolia s—51 bales cotton, S N Talatee ; 20 bales twist, C Byramjee ; 27 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co ; 25 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 15 bales twist, Ramdas Khimjee and Co ; 30 bales twist, H J M Abdool Khaluk ; 25 bales twist, R F Deoocha ; 25 bales twist, Hajee Mohomed Hajee Abdool Hurim, 32 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 4 bales twist, The New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Co ; 145 chests opium, David Sasoon and Co ; 25 chests opium, Ramdas Khimjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mongolia s—20 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 12 chests opium, Tarachund Sittaram.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 1st March.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·894
Temperature of the Air	76·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·4
Dew Point	64·5
Relative humidity of Air	·680
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	80·6
Minimum do. do	70·2
General Direction of wind	W, WNW, ESE, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	173

HIGH COURT.—3RD MARCH.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

854-67—Jefferson and Payne—Soomar Ahmed and others vs Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
1018-67—Jefferson and Payne—Soomar Ahmed and others vs Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
93-75—Prescot and Winter—Cooverjee Meghjee vs Sha Poona Assoo and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
288-75—P Kawasjee—Hussonbhoy Goolam Hoossein vs Peatorjee Eduljee Guzdar—Fletcher and Smith.

Before the Honourable Mr JUSTICE BAYLEY.

Mr Hearn—In the matter of the Land acquisition act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government of Bombay vs Withoba Pandoorung and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

LONG CAUSES.

569-75—K Morojee—Arjoon Kheraj vs Ramchunder Suntoojee and others—S Pandoorung.
397-74—Lynch and Tobin—Motilall Sewlall vs Lillachund Hukumchund—Jefferson and Payne.
277-75—Jefferson and Payne—Tullockchund Hookumchund vs Motilall Sewlall.
85-75—Jefferson and Payne—Jadowjee Cumulsey vs Tapibai widow.
58-75—M H Khan—Cursetjee Burjorjee vs Navazbai widow—Jefferson and Payne.
369-75—Remington, Hore and Langley—Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed vs Haji Vydina, Ibrahim and others and Nance N K—Lynch and Tobin, Mulji and B.

Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.

LONG CAUSES.

680-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Samuel McCombie vs Mathew Morton—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
581-75—Chalk and Turner—Lalji Jadowji and another vs Purshotum Khetsey and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage B of India, Ld., vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Balkrishna and B.
316-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Waljee Canjee and another vs Stephen Augustus Ralli and others.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 23.

Waghorn, Surg Major, Bengal 26th Regt, on leave, from Meean Meer.

MARCH 1.

Lane, Lieut, Bengal D/8th R A, on leave, from Meean Meer.
Faulkner, Col, Bombay 2nd Grenadiers, from furlough, from England.
Constant, Surg Major, Bengal 12th Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Lambert, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England

DEPARTURES.—March 1.

Harrison, Captain, Bengal 55th Regt, on leave, to England.

MARCH 2.

Ravenscroft, Lieut, Bombay 108th Regt, on leave, to Mhow.
Halliday, Captain, Bengal 1/11th Regt, to join, to Jubbulpore.
Blance, Lieut, Madras 76th Regt, to join, to Deolalee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 2.)

NOTIFICATIONS BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Mr C E Fox, M A, Barrister-at-Law, delivered over and Mr G H Farran, M A, assumed charge of the Offices of Master and Registrar in Equity and Comr for taking Accounts and Local Investigations and Taxing Officer, High Court, on the afternoon of Monday, the 21st Feb 1876.

The Hon the Chief Justice has been pleased to cancel the unexpired portion of the privilege leave of absence for one month granted to Mr G H Farran.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt E A Wood, Mad S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Lt Col W H Beynon, S C, Political Agent, Jeypore, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Capt G R Peart, S C, Second in Command, Bhopal Batn, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, from date of departure in March next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Col J W Younghusband, C S I, S C, Depy Inspr Genl of Police, Punjaub, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Condr C Pain, Sub-Engr, first grade, P W Dept.

Col J G Fife, R E, Chief Engr for Irrigation, and Under-Secy to Govt, P W (Irrigation) Dept, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, from date of departure after the 9th proximo, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Capt L Wavell, Bl S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Sub-Condr J Anderson, Adjt Genl's Dept.

In supersession of G G O No 674, dated 22nd Sept 1875, Maj J Barras, S C, is appointed to act as Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, second class, with effect from the 9th Sept last.

The following promotions in the P W Dept are ordered :—

Sub-Condr Patrick Devit to be Condr and Serjt John Pritchard to be Sub-Condr, from the 2nd inst, vice Condr Reed, deceased.

Lt A S W Connor, S C, Asst Engr, N Bl State Railway is
owed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate,
r Rule 9, Note 1, of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.
following promotions in the Barrack Dept are made :—
ast Comsy (Hony Lt) George Richard Tofft to be Asst
ondr John Lyons to be Depy Asst Comsy ; Sub-Condr
Festus Ward to be Condr, and Serjt (Actg Sub-
Duke to be Sub-Condr, from the 22nd Feb 1876,
arleton, retired.
Lewis to be Actg Condr from the 22nd Feb
Ward, promoted.
be Actg Sub-Condr from the 22nd Feb
ke, promoted.
er, having completed twelve years'
n in the S C, to be Capt from the
approval :—
Blanshard, 16th Feb 1876.
the strength
th inst, the
he strength
nd Feb 1876,
R G Hinds,
Surg W H

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and
mander
am Vessel
of that vessel
ian Govt Steam
ore Accountant of
NT.
o act as Political Agent in
of Lt-Col Barton on pri-
EPARTMENT.
Actg Mahalkari of Halol, in the
ted to be a Mag of the third class
Wedderburn respectively delivered
of the Office of Judge and Sessions
Dist on the 21st Feb 1876, before noon.
Ramchundra to be second class, second
dge at Gadag, in the Dharwar Dist, vice
mchundra, deceased.
rao Pandurang to be second class, second
e Judge at Coompta, in the Kanara Dist, vice
nath Ramchundra.
e to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Thana
sence of Mr Coghlan, or until further orders.
rdeaux, on being relieved by Mr Daniel at Dharwar
Senior Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona for the
d station of Sholapur until further orders.
r M B Baker to act as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona and Asst Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan until further orders.

Mr G Ayerst to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Hyderabad during the absence of Mr Phillpotts, or untill further orders.

Mr G Druitt to act as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Surat during Mr Aston's absence, our until further orders.

Messrs N M W Daniell and H Batty respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh on the 19th inst, after office hours.

Capt C Wodehouse, Asst Political Agent in Kattywar, is appointed, under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872, a Mag of the first class in the Ahmedabad Dist and is invested with the powers contemplated in Sec 157 of the Act.

Mr G A Summers, Asst Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, and Supt of the High Court Printing Press, having returned to India within the period of his leave, the Hon the Chief Justice has been pleased to cancel the unexpired portion of his one year's leave, and has allowed him to resume his duties on the 25th Feb 1876, before office hours.

Mr Thomas Moore delivered over charge of the second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge's Court at Warangaon, in the Khandesh Dist, on the 21st inst, after office hours.

Mr Fakirappa Lingappa to be second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge at Muddebihal, in the Belgaum Dist, but to do duty at Saundatti until 1st May 1876.

Mr A R Scoble and the Hon J Marriot, Barrister-at-Law, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Advocate Genl on the 28th ultimo.

Mr H Scannell, Dist Supt of Police, Broach, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Rao Bahadur Mudun Shrikrishnaji, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Poona is allowed an extension for one month of the privilege leave granted to him in Govt Notification dated 9th Feb 1876.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr F L Goldsmid, Asst Revenue Comr, N D, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 3rd April next.

In supersession of Govt Resolution No 1169, dated 23rd inst, appointing Mr A K Nairne to act as Collr and Mag of the Dist of Ratnagiri during the absence of Mr A T Crawford, or until further orders, H E the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W Woodward to act as Collr and Mag of that Dist until further orders.

The appointments of Mr W W Loch to act as First Asst Collr of Tanna, and of Mr A F Woodburn to act as Second Asst Collr Collr of Ahmednagar, are cancelled, and they are to remain at Ahmednagar in their present appointments.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F L Charles to act as First Asst Collr of Nasik until relieved by Mr W Woodward.

Mr C H Jopp to act as Second Asst Collr of Nasik until further orders.

In supersession of Govt Notification of the 12th inst, Mr W Ramsay, Actg Collr of Khandesh, is allowed 19 months' furlough from 3rd April next, with subsidiary leave for 30 days from 4th proximo.

Mr W S Forman, Actg Depy Collr in Sind, is allowed furlough to Europe for 18th months from the 24th proximo, under Sec 10 (a) Chapter III of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition. He is also allowed subsidiary leave for 30 days under Sec 18 (a) Chapter V of the said Code.

In supersession of previous orders, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J K Spence to act as First Asst Collr of Kanara during Mr A A C Jervoise's absence, or until further orders. Mr Spence should proceed to Karwar at once.

Mr A Keyser to act as First Asst Collr of Surat during the absence of Mr W Ramsay, or until further orders.

Mr Jugjiwandas Khushaldas, Huzur Depy Collr of Surat, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 7th inst.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg-Maj Brown performed the duties of Civil Surg at Surat from the 16th to the 24th Jan 1876, bothdays inclusive, during the absence of Surg-Maj Adey on privilege leave.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr T S Hamilton, Asst Collr, Ahmednagar, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr W Havelock, Revenue and Police Commr, Southern Division, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of Mr Davidson's return to duty, Mr Raitt wil revert to the second grade of Asst Eng from the 24th Dec 1875.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions from the 15th Feb 1876, vice Capt W C Morris resigned :—

Capt W Osborn, R E, to be Ex Engr, third grade, Mr J R Hatherley to be Ex Eng, fourth grade, and Mr Gungadhur Anunt Bhat to be Asst Eng, first grade.

The following temporary promotions are also made from the same date :—

Mr S Doig to be temporary Ex Eng, third grade, vice Osborn, promoted, Mr A Davidson to be temporary Ex Eng, fourth grade vice Haterley, promoted, and Mr C Brereton to be temporary Asst Eng, first grade, vice Bhat, promoted.

Lt C F Fuller, R E, Asst Engr, second grade, has passed the Departmental Examination laid down in para. 12, Chapter I of the P W Code.

Lt-Col J LeMesurier, R E, and Col C J Merriman, R E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Suptg Engr for Irrigation in Sind, before noon on the 14th Feb 1876.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Dorabji Gime, B A, received charge of the High School, Ahmedabad, on the 26th ultimo, before office hours.

Dr. Kielhorn resumed charge of the Principalship of the Deccan College from Mr Keru Lukshimun Charte on the 12inst, before office hours.

The three months' privilege leave of absence granted to Asst Surg Khaikhusrao Rustomjee Viccajee, I. M, by Govt Notification of the 10th Dec last, is converted into nine months' leave without pay.

Mr Shivram Bapujee Paranjpe, Head Master, Nasick High School, resumed charge of his duties on the 12th inst, after office hours.

Mr Govind Keshav Subde, Head Master, Tanna English School is appointed to act as Depy Educational Inspr, Ahmednagar.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr Keshavlal Airalal delivered over and Mr Bapu Parshotam received charge of the Office of Huzur Depy Collr and Mag, Khandesh, in the forenoon of the 14th inst.

Mr G Wilson delivered over and Mr J King received charge of the Office of First Asst Collr and Mag, Kaira, in the afternoon of the 16th instant.

Mr E D Sharkey delivered over and Mr Chunilal Venilal received charge of the Office of First Asst Collector and Magistrate, Broach in the forenoon of the 15th instant.

Mr S Kyte, Inspr of Police in the Ahmednagar Dist, is appointed a Non-official Comr for the City Municipality of Ahmednagar vice Rao Saheb Hari Narayen, transferred.

Messrs A K Nairne and G Norman respectively delivered over and received charge of the Poona Collectorate on the 17th inst, in the forenoon.

Messrs A Shewan and A Wingate respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Extra Second Asst Collr, Satara on the 11th inst, in the forenoon.

Pandurang Sakharam Desphande is appointed a Member of the Haveli Taluka Local Fund Committee, in the Poona Dist, vice Gopal Shridhar Moghe, who has been convicted of a criminal offence.

Messrs Shrinivas Balaji and Balkrishna Devrao respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Dist Depy Collr, Kaladgi, on the 14th inst, in the forenoon.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, 19th Feb. 1876.)

Capt T R Disney, R A, is directed to proceed from Barrackpore to Bombay. To travel at the public expense.

The candidate named below is reported by the board of examiners at Fort William, to have attained the undermentioned standard agreeably to section 23, Bengal Army Regulations :—

Sanskrit under Clause VIII—Lt A T Banon, 30th N I.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 7th Feb 1876 :—

Corporal R Parsons, 2-13th Bde R Arty ; Schoolmaster George Thompson, 2-1st Foot ; Lance Corporal W McGowan, and Private E Pittock, 9th Lancers ; Private R Lumsden, 72nd Foot, and Lt A B Hibgame, 109th Foot.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Rowal Pindi Division Order, dated the 4th Feb 1876, directing Surg G Watson, M D, Offg in medical charge of the 14th Bengal Lancers, to proceed to Mooltan and assume medical charge of the 13th Bl Lancers.

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 12th Feb 1875, directing Passed Hospital Apprentice S Dullard to take subordinate Medical charge of Rest Camp at Dinapore, and while in that charge to officiate as Asst Apothecary.

Meerut Division Order, dated the 19th Jan 1876 directing Surg H Charlesworth, 2nd Batn 60th Rifles, to proceed to Chakrata, and relieve Surg W A Duke, of the 62nd Foot, proceeding to rejoin the head quarters of his Regt at Delhi.

Dated the 24th Jan 1876, directing Surg F P Edis, M B, on being relieved of the temporary medical charge of the 15th Bl Cavy, to proceed and take medical charge of the 15th N I, en route to Sialkot, vice Surg Maj J J McDermott, M D, proceeded on furlough.

Dated the 26th Jany 1876, making the following medical arrangements :—

Surg Maj T H White, M D, to assume medical charge of F Baty 8th Bgde R A on its return to Meerut, from the Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

Surg W L Gubbins, M B, F Baty 8th Bgde R A, to proceed to Agra and assume medical charge of No 5 Baty 21st Bgde R A on its arrival from England.

Surg F W Trevor, M B, to do duty with the 59th Foot at Agra, on his return to that station with A Baty 19th Bgde R A.

Dated the 4th Feb 1876, directing Surg F W Trevor, M B, attached, with details of 55th Foot at Roorkee, to proceed with them to Allahabad, and thence to return to Agra and rejoin the 59th Foot.

Gwalior District Order, dated the 7th Feb 1876, appointing Surg L E Eades, 17th N I, temporarily to the medical charge of the 9th N I, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 8th idem, vice Surg C W S Deakin, M B, proceeding to England.

Dated the 11th Feb 1876, directing Passed Hospital Apprentice W H Butcher to take subordinate medical charge of the detachment of invalids, proceeding from Jhansi to Cawnpore on the 11th idem, and while in that charge to officiate as an Asst Apothecary.

Presidency District Order, dated the 9th Feb 1876, directing Surg W W Galloway, M B, 45th N I, to assume medical charge of the right wing 39th N I, at Alipore, in addition to his other duties.

Chunar Garrison Order, dated the 1st Feb 1876, directing Maj W S Young, Comdt of the Garrison, to assume the duties of the Fort Adjt's Office, in addition to his other duties, vice Maj R F Angelo, reported sick.

Dum Dum Station order, dated the 31st Jan 1876, directing Lt Col G O Bowdler, arrived with head quarters of the 40th Foot, to assume command of the station.

Dated the 31st Jan 1876, directing Lt and Adjt J Brougham, 40th Foot, to resume charge of the office of the Station Staff from 1st Feb 1876.

1st Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 21st Sept 1875, making the following appointments, during the absence on leave of Maj G C Thomson, Offr 2nd in Comd :—

Capt A R Chapman, Adjt, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Lt G G Dawes, 2nd Sqdn Subn, to officiate as Adjt.

Dated the 1st Oct 1875, appointing Capt M Clementi, 3rd Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Officer, vice Maj C W Fletcher, proceeding on general leave.

Dated the 16th Oct 1875, appointing Lt F C Burton, 1st Sqdn Subn (returned from general leave,) to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 15th idem, vice Capt M Clementi, offr 2nd Sqdn Officer.

25th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 1st Feb 1876, appointing Lt G H B Coats, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Adjt during the absence of Capt W V Ellis, on staff employ, or until further orders.

27th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated 7th Feb 1876, appointing Lt T O FitzGerald, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, with effect from the 21st Dec 1875, vice Capt C W Babington, appointed Offg Comdt of Fort Michni.

2nd Goorkhas—Regtl Order, dated the 22nd Jan 1876, appointing Lt W P Newall, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, vice Capt H P P Nash, proceeded on furlough.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

1-2nd Foot—Capt W Mackie, to England for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

1-11th Foot—Qrmr W Mullins, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a med cal board.

1-17th Foot—Surg Maj H Knagg, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

62nd Foot—Capt J M Theobald, (since deceased) from the 1st Jan to the 6th Feb, to Dehra, on private affairs.

72nd Foot—Lt the Hon R C Drummond, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

92nd Foot—Lt S A Menzies, to remain in England, on urgent private affairs, to the 15th Oct, in extension of the leave granted him by G O C C 8th March 1875, p 88.

Staff Corps—Col J R Auldjo, (doing duty at Allahabad,) to Rae Bareli in Oudh, from the 10th Jan to the 10th April, on medical certificate.

In substitution for the leave granted by G O C C 1st instant, p 36.

Maj R F Angelo, Fort Adjt, Chunar, to the hills north of Dehra, for nine months from date of availing himself of it, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

Lt C J R Fulford, (1st Wing Subn 26th N I), for one month to port of embarkation from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs.

A Melvin, (offg 2nd Wing Subn 42nd N I), to Mussoorie, weeks from the 6th Feb or such subsequent date as he himself of it, on urgent private affairs.

uropean Light Cavalry—Col C J S Gough, C B, V C, Cavy), to Bombay, for thirty days from date of of it, to appear before a medical Board.

Service—Surg C W S Deakin, M B, (in medical Calcutta for thirty days from date of availing before a medical board.

e port of embarkation, for thirty days f of it, preparatory to furlough to fairs.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.
AMERICAN ICE
THREE-QUARTER ANNA PER POUND.

AMERICAN APPLES FOR SALE,
IN LOTS TO SUIT.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HAMILTON—February 7th, at Manchester, the wife of Thomas S. Hamilton, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

DEATH.

MITCHELL—Feb 4th, at Albert Square, Clapham, London, Joseph Thomas Mitchell, Esq., F. R. C. S. E., aged 77 years.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CHALMERS—March 1st, at Colombo, James Chalmers, late Manager, National Bank of India.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1876.

AT the meeting of the citizens of Bombay to consider the best mode of receiving the Prince of Wales in Bombay, Sir Michael Westropp suggested that an equestrian statue might with propriety be erected to commemorate the Royal visit. Bombay had every desire to carry out the suggestion either entirely or in a modified form, but we are afraid that just at that time such a drain had been made upon the public purse for various matters, that the scheme was not jumped at so enthusiastically as under happier circumstances it would have been. It became apparent after a time that, if a statue was to be erected at all, it would have to be the gift to the city of some one of its wealthy and liberal citizens. This expectation has not been disappointed. It gives us the greatest gratification to be able to announce this morning that Sir Albert Sassoon has offered, in commemoration of the visit, to present to Bombay a bronze equestrian statue of the Prince, and that His Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to accept the offer. We are sure that Bombay also will receive the munificent gift with pleasure, for the statue will be what the people have wished to possess, a permanent memorial of an event which has given them unbounded satisfaction. The history of the offer of the statue is simple. When it was feared that it would be impossible to obtain a sufficient amount from the public to carry out Sir Michael Westropp's suggestion, it was generally felt that it would be a pity if the idea were allowed to fall to the ground altogether, since a statue would be about the best way possible of commemorating the visit of the Prince, what was wanted being after all not so much an hospital, a school, or even that popular style of memorial, a University endowment, as a memorial which should be personal and of a kind to recall the form and features of the Prince to people's memory when they saw it. This popular feeling impressed itself strongly upon Mr. Gubbay, the head of Messrs. Sassoon's firm in Bombay, who wrote to England to Sir Albert Sassoon, representing what was being said here about the statue. Sir Albert seems to have caught the loyal glow as warmly as anybody could have done, for he at once made up his [illegible] that a statue of the Prince would be a[illegible]ble gift to a city with which the celebra[illegible]n of Sassoon and Co. has been so intimately connected for the last half century. He accordingly telegraphed to Sir Bartle Frere to ask for the Prince's sanction to a statue being erected to him in Bombay, and we understand that the Prince showed his pleasure at the proposal by at once according the necessary permission. We believe, indeed, that His Royal Highness has intimated that no form of memorial could have been chosen more agreeable to his own feelings.

Sir Albert Sassoon and his father have had their names intimately associated with works of generosity both in this city and in Poona for many years ; but valuable as is the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute in this city, and the Sassoon Hospital in Poona, we are sure that none of the gifts of the Sassoon family to their fellow men will be so popular as Sir Albert's equestrian statue. We have already a strange abundance of monuments in Bombay to all sorts of people deserving more or less of remembrance ; but whether it is that it would be considered not quite in accordance with the fitness of things to represent Hindoos or Parsees on horseback in lasting stone or monumental brass, it is a singular fact that at the present moment Bombay contains no equestrian statue. Sir Albert's gift will therefore have the recommendation of uniqueness among its other merits. Calcutta has many splendid equestrian statues adorning its *maidan*, and we are glad that Bombay is at last about to make a beginning in a similar direction. Two questions remain to be considered—one as to the sculptor, the other as to the site. We believe that already it has been arranged that the work shall be entrusted to Mr. Boehm, one of the best of living sculptors now that Foley is dead. At the last Academy Exhibition in London, Mr. Boehm exhibited a sketch statue of Mr. Thomas Carlyle, and the rugged thoughtful face was represented with such an amount of fidelity that Mr. Boehm received high commendations on all sides for his work, which was readily accepted as an earnest of his genius. The Prince himself has an exceedingly high opinion of Mr. Boehm's talents, and has already given the sculptor several sittings. This latter fact is of some little importance, because, inasmuch as Mr. Boehm has already had an opportunity of modelling the Prince's hands and feet and other parts of his body, the statue will reach Bombay much sooner than if that laborious part of the work of sculpturing were still to be done. We have therefore no misgiving that when the statue reaches Bombay it will not be found to be a work of art of which any city in the world might be proud—a work, moreover, so faithful that it will serve its great purpose of recalling the personal characteristics of the Prince to the warm memories of the people. The next question to be considered—and this must be decided by the inhabitants of Bombay—is that of a suitable site. There are several points of Bombay which possess recommendations as a site for an equestrian statue. There are, for instance, the *maidan*, on the Esplanade Road, at a point midway between the Queen's Statue and the Framjee Cowasjee Institute; the site at present occupied near Church Gate Street by one of the large ornamental lamps belonging to the Municipality; the Northbrook Gardens, which possess the recommendation of being flocked to by large numbers of our native fellow citizens; the quay at the Apollo Bunder, where it would be a prominent object from the harbour ; or the angle of meadow in the centre of what is now our busiest thoroughfare, midway between the foot of Forbes Street and the Sassoon Institute, where the statue would face the Frere Fountain and be seen by the thousands who pass and repass that spot daily on their way between Colaba, the Apollo Bunder, or the Bandstand to the Native Town. Our personal feeling is that the last named site would be the best, for the double reason that it is prominent and central and that it adjoins the mercantile house of the donor and the Sassoon Institute. But this is a matter which there is still plenty of time to consider. Of one thing we may be sure that the citizens of Bombay will give it the best site they can secure. At all events, they will not treat it as poor Lord Mayo's Statue was treated in Calcutta, where there was such a difficulty in finding a site for it that the Port Trustees at last advertised that if it was not removed from their estate they would have to sell it by public auction in order to defray the charges upon it. Even now, if we are not mistaken, the Mayo Statue has only got a temporary resting place near Government House, and it is not easy to say where its destination will be ultimately. We understand that the Prince's Statue will cost about £5,000—surely a worthy gift, worthy alike of the subject, the giver, and the receivers.

EARLY this morning, just before going to press, we received an important telegram from London which we print in another column. The subject of Indian Currency which is now about to be inquired into is one of great difficulty, and the Indian public will watch with interest the Committee's deliberations upon a matter which has been for a considerable time past an exceedingly vexatious problem. As to the Titles Bill about which Mr. Disraeli, true to his character, has observed so much secrecy, it appears after all that it is due to domestic squabbles in the Royal Family. Rumours of dissensions among the members of that august family have of late been painfully frequent, and public notice has not failed to be taken of the singular fact that the Duke of Edinburgh, whose degree of popularity was significantly shown by the cool reception he received when he opened the new Aquarium a few days ago, is about to take a long cruise in a man-of-war while his wife the Duchess of Edinburgh is preparing to proceed to her parents in Russia. People have been good enough to say that this singular coincidence of departures is but a polite intimation that the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie are heartily sick of each other. It is notorious that there has been a "strain" somewhere in the Royal Family of England since the alliance with the Royal House of Russia, and all we can hope is that Mr. Disraeli will succeed in making things pleasant by an Act of Parliament. As yet we do not know the particular way in which the precedence questions alluded to are to be settled, but in any case the new Bill is certain to be the occasion of a good deal of scandal about Her Majesty the Queen and her "Happy Family."

OUR readers have lately had the advantage of perusing two papers on Khelat affairs which, taken together, present a tolerably comprehensive view of what may be said for and against the change made by the Government of India in the political management of the frontier of Upper Sind. It has always been a point of controversy among frontier officials whether the British Government ought to recognize the authority of the Khan of Khelat as supreme over all the tribes of Beloochistan, or to treat that Prince as merely the feudal superior of a confederacy of chiefs whose rights must be respected unless the country is to be given up as a prey to incessant civil strife. The partisans of the former opinion contend that our treaties have been entered into with the Khan alone ; while the latter rely upon the accurate description given of the political condition of Beloochistan by Sir Bartle Frere who, when he was Commissioner in Sind, wrote —"Khelat is essentially a feudal State. "head of a powerful confederacy of nobles "bound to attend by summons to war, and able "to bring a large number of clansmen and vassals into the field, the Khan, if energetic and "popular, has the entire command of a large, "hardy, and warlike population, and his ability "to assemble and keep them together is only "limited by his means of supporting them, "when kept more than a certain number of days "away from their own homes. His power is "otherwise very limited. Every chief acts as "if he were the independent ruler of his own "tribe, and, the greater part of the Khan's most "valuable districts being divided out into fiefs "among his principal Chiefs, he has no means "of keeping up a standing force such as could "maintain his authority in opposition to the "wishes of any large body of his nobles." A similar state of things prevailed in Afghanistan till Dost Mahommed brought all the petty chiefs into immediate subjection to his own vigorous rule ; and during the British occupation of Afghanistan the chiefs were reconciled for a time to foreign rule by subsidies which Sir William Macnaghten in 1842 thought himself strong enough to withdraw, with the result that the tribes rose everywhere in revolt and destroyed the Cabul column of the British army. At present our Government has political relations only with the Ameer of Cabul; but, if Afghanistan were drawn once more within the sphere of the Viceroy's direct authority, it would certainly be most impolitic to deal with the Ameer alone and to treat the Chiefs as men of no consequence. Still more inexpedient must it be in Beloochistan, where no competent Prince has yet arisen to modify feudal institutions and reduce the Chiefs to obedience, and where all parties have been accustomed to look up to the Government of India as the Paramount Power, to disregard altogether the claims to independence in time of peace of the nobles who can at any time make the Khan's tenure of Sovereign authority not worth a year's purchase. We cannot, therefore, applaud the policy ascribed to Sir W. Merewether, of supporting the Khan at any cost against his own people, but punishing him severely if he did not keep the peace on the frontier; nor, on the other hand, does the policy of General Phayre, who appears to have desired to set aside the Khan altogether, commend itself to us as wise or practicable.

The first thing to be considered is—What do we really want with Khelat ? Our object is twofold, to have a strong Government in Beloochistan and a Government devoted to English interests. Not only must security be given for freedom of traffic through the Passes leading from India into the region of Central Asia which extends from Candahar to the Persian Gulf, but it is also essential that the control of the Passes by which an army marching from Herat might invade Sind should be in friendly hands. Our own opinion has been frequently expressed, that only a British force, quartered on the high lands above the Bolan and Mulla Passes, at Quetta and Khelat, can efficiently do the work required by the Government of India. But, if the political timidity of modern statesmen forbade them to attempt this solution of the problem, something better surely might have been made of Khelat under native management than the conversion of it into a hotbed of anarchy. For a long time, a Political Resident was kept at Khelat ; but he had no real authority, as there was always a sort of "triangular "duel" going on between Major Harrison at Khelat, Colonel Phayre at Jacobabad, and Sir Willam Merewether at Kurrachee. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's Government determined five or six years ago to give Sir William Merewether *carte blanche*. The Jam of Lus Beyla, who was the leader of the insurgent barons that had defied the Khan's authority, was, on taking refuge in English territory, summarily deported to the Deccan, where he has since been most unjustly detained as a State prisoner, and the Khan was encouraged to consolidate his power through the instrumentality of mercenary troops paid from a British subsidy. This was the initial blunder ; and no one who reviews calmly the history of Khelat will acquit the Bombay Government of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's time of having caused much of the subsequent mischief in Beloochistan. Colonel Phayre was undoubtedly right in principle in recommending that the grievances of the Sirdars should be taken into account as well as the interests of the Khan ; and a judicious Government would have seized the opportunity of sending a political officer of high rank to Khelat, with independent authority to arbitrate between the Khan and his nobles, and with such a strong escort of troops to give weight to his award as would have formed the nucleus of a force which might have been eventually stationed beyond the Bolan Pass. But the Government of Sir Philip Wodehouse was not called upon to take any action on the frontier, as it was relieved of its political responsibilities in Beloochistan by the Government of India. Lord Northbrook continued for some time to place entire trust in Sir William Merewether. Then, as the Khan, delighted to find his rebels could get no aid from India, worked his wicked will a little too freely, Sir William ventured to suggest that the time had come for putting him under coercion. Such a suggestion, however, went against the grain with the Viceroy altogether ; and he immediately began to lose faith in the Commissioner in Sind. As the Khan would not be a good boy, his subsidy was taken from him and the British Resident was withdrawn from his capital. Lord Northbrook thus announced that the policy of making Khelat a strong and friendly State was abandoned. There are only two means of controlling these border States—namely, money, and the influence of British Political Officers supported by British troops and Lord Northbrook would use neither. So things went on for eighteen months, till the scandal of trade interrupted and traders massacred, to say nothing of the anarchy prevailing within the limits of Khelat itself, compelled the Government of India to direct its attention once more to frontier affairs. Hence the mission of Major Sandeman to Khelat and the appointment of Major Munro to relieve Sir William Merewhether of the conduct of political affairs in Upper Sind. If this new Commissionership is intended to be an independent appointment under the immediate control of the Government of India, and not a subordinate agency of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, the change is one in the right direction. But, no matter how friendly may have been the reception given by the Khan to Major Sandeman in the first instance, it is impossible to believe that His Highness and the Sirdars will ever be persuaded to live in peace by any less forcible argument than the presence of British troops in the country beyond the hills.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 11TH FEBRUARY.

As the Board of Trade returns for the opening month of the year are generally looked upon as peculiarly illustrative of the tendencies of commerce and industry at the time, those for January just published have attracted a good deal of notice at this anxious period. They are on the whole not unfavourable. The total declared value of the exports was £16,654,512 against £16,986,760 in January 1875, and £19,472,467 in January 1874. The comparison with the last named month looks very bad, but two years ago the decline had little more than begun, and there were fitful intervals of revival which often deceived us into the notion that trade was taking a turn for the better. January 1874 was one of these periods, and therefore does not offer a fair standard by which to measure our rate of progress or retrogression. On the average, we have been going back very steadily, and we are still on the downward slope, but we are not travelling quite so fast; that is all. The main features still are what they have long been, a continued falling off in such items as iron and steel, with spasmodic improvement now and then in textiles. Thus of the £[illegible],000 sterling decrease last month in the declared value nearly all is due to iron and steel, and the remainder to copper, tin, and hardware. Coals show a considerable increase, chiefly by large additional shipments to France and Italy. Woollen manufactures have a little fallen off, but woollen yarn has augmented. Cotton yarn and goods figure as follows : Yarn in quantity amounted to 17,919,000 lbs. against 16,070,800 lbs. in January 1875, and 17,625,306 lbs. in January 1874 ; the proportion to Bombay being 1,092,900 lbs. against 568,900 lbs. in January 1875, and 798,400 lbs. in January 1874. Cotton piece goods were 312,956,600 yards against 290,072,700 yards in January 1875, and 310,753,624 yards in January 1874. The proportion to Bombay was 37,437,800 yards last month against 26,369,100 yards and 35,786,400 yards. The shipments to the rest of India are kept up on just about as large a scale, which does not look as if the low exchange had done the harm that circulars and private letters complain of. I notice in the last circular of Hengh Balfour and Co another grumble at the fall of the exchange and the consequent loss of profit on remittances, but what is to be thought of the contemporaneous fact that, notwithstanding this supposed loss, shipments go on without more than slight and momentary pauses ? No doubt a partial explanation is supplied in this way, that the shipments last month must have been ordered in December or even earlier to a considerable extent, while the heaviest fall in the exchange has been since the middle of January. Still the exchange had been low and was declining ; the complaints of glutted markets were incessant ; and, nevertheless, on went the exporting. If the natural cure is to come, as the *Economist* says, by a cessation of exports and an increase of imports hither from India, it certainly has not yet commenced.

The value of our imports last month was £30,673,747 against £32,375,675 in January 1875, and £31,273,782 in January 1874. The increase was entirely in wheat and flour, cotton showing a diminution. The quantity of it was 1,782,069 cwts. last month against 1,917,140 cwts., and 1,632,605 cwts. The proportion from British India was 160,536 cwts. last month against 186,271 cwts. in January 1875, and 242,707 cwts. in January 1874.

The total export of silver last month to British India was £279,030 against £333,250 in January 1875, and *nil* in January 1874.

Egyptian finance and credit together with the policy of our Government in sending out Mr. Cave have been a constant topic of discussion this week, but so unfortunately mixed up with stock exchange speculation that it is an awkward as well as unsavoury subject to handle. The Ministry have, as you [illegible] know, been put through their paces in the matter of the Suez Canal purchase, and have made a defence which satisfies their partisans, but no others. Their real vindication is one which it is not convenient to avow—namely, that something else than a merely commercial transaction is contemplated. We want a foothold in Egypt for ulterior purposes ; we scarcely know what, but we do not choose at present to say this officially ; accordingly the Government have fallen back upon the very lame and rather disingenuous excuse that their reason for sending out Mr. Cave in immediate succession to the purchase of the shares, with which it is in the public mind directly associated, was only to give the Khedive friendly advice, when the real state of his finances should be made known, and [illegible] the £250,000 he has to pay us is safe. More friendly advice was all, the regular envoy was quite sufficient to give it ; and if a report on the condition of Egyptian finance had been especially wanted an accountant of high class, such as one of our Treasury or Audit Offices would have done better than Mr. Cave, who is not an accountant at all. The unfortunate dilemma into which the Government got is chiefly [illegible] become mixed up with stock exchange [illegible]. As soon as the Cabinet [illegible] by the talk out of doors, and the prices of the [illegible] speculative bargains that it was believed [illegible] going to help Egypt directly [illegible] out of the difficulty by [illegible] supporters in the press to [illegible] all complicity with the [illegible] relieve Egyptian finance. But the journals, as the *Times* a fortnight back, did their part of the task so clumsily as to create something like a panic, since the bondholders were told, on what they supposed was official authority, that the state of Egyptian finance was much too bad for us to meddle with. The thing in fact was over-done, and stock speculators, as I previously mentioned, in consequence got the credit of influencing Mr. Disraeli's Private Secretary, who in his turn was assumed to have inspired the *Times*. The blame due to the Government refers to the first step only, but they have some little difficulty in proving this. Even now, after all the talk, Mr. Cave has not left Egypt, and every day telegrams come over from some of the busy gentlemen who have been sent out as special correspondents, announcing the progress or the close of some financial negotiation which is to depend for its completion on that "unknown quantity" of which we have heard so much, but are never likely to see, Mr. Cave's report. There are in fact two groups of capitalists competing in Egypt for the financial operation which it is supposed will be required to put the Khedive at his ease again—an English syndicate at the head of which is Sir George Elliot, the great submarine telegraph manufacturer and coal owner, and a French one in combination with the Anglo-Egyptian bank. The latter is in no way mixed up with our Government, being supported by the French from considerations of national jealousy ; but Sir George Elliot's proposals have all along been understood to be favoured by Mr. Cave, and in the full belief that the Government would indirectly aid him, he invited the cooperation of the Rothschilds. They, I am told, answered that they would help him if the Government asked them to do so, but the Government refused to interfere even to this extent ; Rothschilds consequently declined ; and then Sir George retired from the field. My own opinion is that the Government originally intended to give substantial help to the Khedive, of a nature to withdraw him still further from French interests, but that they soon became frightened at their own boldness when they saw what a ferment was created on the stock exchange ; and in now drawing back they leave both the Khedive and Sir George Elliot in the lurch. However we shall soon hear more on this point as the Chancellor of the Exchequer is on Monday next to move a resolution relative to the purchase of the shares, when he will state how he proposes to pay for them. This will bring up the discussion of the whole question. I am told that the funds for the payment to Messrs. Rothschild of the four millions they have disbursed will be obtained through some hocus pocus with the Savings Banks balances, but no one really knows, and it is unnecessary to speculate on the matter now.

There is a vague story floating about to the effect that the loose bill discounting which brought the London and Westminster Bank and others into such trouble last summer is not yet at an end, and that another of the banks is at this moment a heavy loser by similar conduct. There must be great exaggeration here, or the shareholders of the banks must have been grievously deceived, for at the recent meetings not a hint was thrown out of unsound business anywhere, no unusual provision was made for doubtful debts, and in every single instance the chairman congratulated his audience on the care and caution with which the affairs had been carried on, particularly during the previous six months. If there is too much paper of an inferior sort about it is rather because trade has been bad, and the losses resulting have weakened the position of firms which six months ago were comparatively sound. While this losing business lasts, a certain number of firms must go on getting weaker every month, and in the course of time will succumb. They are succumbing week by week in a quiet way, without in most cases open bankruptcy, and a certain amount of paper thus becomes worthless. But this is a very different thing from the Collie swindle, and probably the most that can happen will be a diminution of profits during the current half year, unless things mend soon.

Our crop of joint stock company and stock exchange scandals is not yet reaped, but we are having the first fruits in the trial of the promoters and directors of the Eupion Gas Company for an attempt to defraud the Stock Exchange. The trial has lasted a full week and is not yet over, but the case really lies within a very small compass, and derives no importance whatever from the names or antecedents of the accused, who are hardly city men at all, but are only fifth or sixth class adventurers. The charge is that the promotion of this company was only a device to "corner" the Stock Exchange dealers by getting them to sell shares, which they could not obtain for delivery when the settling day came round, and would therefore have to pay an enormous premium for—any premium, in fact, which the holders of the shares liked to exact. These holders were the promoter of the concern and his clique of associates, who instead of distributing the shares to *bona fide* applicants when the prospectus was issued kept them in their own hands to produce an artificial dearth, after having previously employed other tools to buy them of the dealers. The trick is of American origin, but has never been tried before by such a handful of miserable impecunious creatures as those now before the Court. They had scarcely a shilling among them and had to raise the wherewithal for even the first preliminary expenses by floating accommodation bills through a bank manager for about £3,000. The most daring attempt of this sort was made about a dozen years ago in the case of a concern called the Australian and Eastern Steam Navigation Company of which the then Mayor of Liverpool, Mr. Charles Moseley, was chairman, but it failed, because the Stock Exchange Committee refused to grant a settlement. The Eupion Gas Company failed for the same reason, but less fortunate than the directors of the Austalian Steam Company, the promoters have to face a criminal prosecution besides.

The scandals connected with the Honduras loans may be fresh in the memory of most of your readers. Don Carlos Gutierres, the envoy here, who was so mixed up with these transactions, has now been relieved of his functions, so one scandal is removed. The Republic of Honduras is, however, equal to any occasion. A Parliamentary paper just issued gives the terms of a treaty concluded on the 6th January 1874 between England and Honduras for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals. Among the crimes are "obtaining money by false pretences." When the treaty was signed the House of Commons Committee of Sir Henry James had not been thought of, but oddly enough one of the first offenders under the provisions of this compact is the Republic itself ! What a pity that "persons" cannot be construed as States !

In connection with the "bear" speculations on the Stock Exchange by Labouchere of the *World* and others a rather neat *jeu d' esprit* has just been published. You will see there is a good deal of "wut" among us. It runs as follows :—

Foul mud—by Frenchmen called *la boue*—
The "calculator" madly threw
To help his "Egypt's" bear :
But, one by one, his schemes fell through,
And all too late he found *la boue*
Was truly *La boue chère* !

We shall develop a Theodore Hook if we go on at this rate in the City.

THE VALUE OF THE RUPEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For the benefit of those of your readers whom it may concern I beg herewith to enclose a form of memorial on the subject of the value of the rupee. In the Furlough Rules of 1868, it was clearly laid down, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, that furlough pay in England should be paid at the rate of two shillings per rupee. How this agreement has been annulled by the action of the Duke of Argyll is [illegible] furlough lately. [illegible] this memorial himself (as pri[illegible] is not necessary to send it [illegible] should be taken to have each m[illegible] Parliament during 1876, and [illegible]ght to bear on members in the House, with a view to rectifying this glaring breach of faith.

CENTURION.

The Most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury, H. M.'s Secretary of State for India.
India Office, London, S. W.

The memorial of

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—That your memorialist entered the service of the H. E. I. Co. in the year —— and that he was uninterruptedly entitled, until the year 1871, to receive furlough pay and to make family remittances at the exchange of two shillings per rupee.

That your memorialist was never allowed more favourable rates of exchange, even when in the open market they ranged from 6 to 12 per cent above two shillings per rupee, as they did after the Mutiny of 1857 and on other occasions.

That your memorialist always understood that he was entitled to have his furlough pay and family remittances coverted at the rate of two shillings per rupee, and that he was confirmed in this opinion by the insertion of a clause in the Furlough Rules of 1868 by the Government of India, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, specifically laying down that furlough pay, in England, would be paid at the rate of two shillings per rupee.

That this clause was allowed to have effect from 1868 until 1871, and that in the latter year it was annulled by orders from His Grace the Duke of Argyll, with the effect or rendering uncertain, and of reducing the amount of your memorialist's allowances when on furlough.

That your memorialist confidently accepted the Furlough Rules of 1868, under the impression that the fact of their having been published by the Government of India, with the formal sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, guaranteed thenceforth to him the full benefit of the rules as they stood at the time he accepted them.

That under these circumstances, your memorialist respectfully prays that your Lordship in Council will generously consider that as he was never allowed any benefits from the increased value of the rupee when it exceeded two shillings, that he should now be subjected to loss by being deprived of the privilege which he enjoyed under the H. E. I. Co., of being allowed to make family remittances at the exchange of two shillings per rupee, because the value of a rupee happens to be less than two shillings.

And that as your memorialist accepted the rules of 1868 in perfect faith and confidence in their permanency, that he should not now or hereafter be placed under provisions considerably disadvantageous to him, and materially different from those which he accepted ; but that he should be allowed the rate of exchange and other benefits guaranteed to him by the rules referred to as they stood when he accepted them.

And your memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

tized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FROM LONDON.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

LONDON, 2ND MARCH.

The Government has granted a Select Committee to inquire into the subject of Indian Currency.

HER MAJESTY'S TITLES BILL.

The chief object of the Titles Bill is to settle the question of the precedence of the Royal Family in England which has been raised by the Duchess of Edinburgh.

THE COMMISSIONER OF NAGPORE.

ALLAHABAD, 2ND MARCH.

The reports from Nagpore last evening state that Mr. Carpenter, the Commissioner, was decidedly worse; his state of coma is becoming more pronounced, and tendency to sinking greater.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEPARTURE OF LORD LYTTON.

LONDON, 2ND MARCH.

Lord Lytton left London en route for India yesterday evening. His Lordship will meet the Prince of Wales at Suez on 24th instant and will then proceed to Bombay, where it is expected he will arrive on the 7th April.

THE FALL IN THE VALUE OF SILVER.

The question of the great depreciation in the value of Silver is exciting serious attention in home circles. It is considered probable that either a Select Committee or a Royal Commission will be appointed to enquire into and examine the subject.

OBITUARY:—Lady Augusta Stanley.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ADEN, 2ND MARCH.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's S.S. Travancore, with the outward English mails of the 18th ultimo, sailed for Bombay at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The S.S. Mirzapore, for Galle and Calcutta, sailed at 11 o'clock last night.

LONDON, 1ST MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed depressed Surats unsaleable.
The Manchester Market has been very dull.
Fair Dhollera .... 4½d.
The Manchester Market has been dull.
3 per cent. Consols for account ...... 94¼.
5 per cent. French Rente 1872 ...... 103.
Bar Silver .... 52½.
Arrivals—Timur and Nyanza.
Departures—Borrowdale and Parsee.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 2ND MARCH, 9 A.M.

Mail steamer Gwalior, from China, arrived.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING and Co., who were the agents of the late Lord Mayo and Lord Northbrook, have received the appointment of agents to Lord Lytton, the new Viceroy.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor has been pleased, in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of "The Indian Councils Act, 1861," to nominate Mr. John Marriott, Acting Advocate-General, to be an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

SAYS the World:—Ben trovato if not vero is a mot of Mr. W. S. Gilbert's, now going the round. Mr. Gilbert was told that a certain judge, more esteemed in society than in his judicial capacity, had complained of the musical farce Trial by Jury, as tending to make the Bench ridiculous. 'I do not see,' remarked the author, 'why he should monopolise that privilege.'

A RETURN of the owners of land in England and Wales has been issued by the Local Government Board. The twelve largest owners, as regards area, in England and Wales are the Duke of Northumberland, Duke of Devonshire, Duke of Cleveland, Sir W. W. Wynn, Duke of Bedford, Earl of Carlisle, Duke of Rutland, Earl of Lonsdale, Lord Leconfield, Earl of Powis, Earl Brownlow, and Earl of Derby.

IT gives the World much pleasure to inform its readers, and all holders of the securities of bankrupt States, that his Excellency Don Carlos Gutierrez has been relieved of his important functions as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for the Republic of Honduras, and that the Corps Diplomatique has been relieved of the unpleasant necessity of any longer recognising his Excellency as a member of its body.

THE suit brought by Mr. Butler, the well known house proprietor of Rawal Pindi, against the officers of the 4th Hussars, which it was thought would re-open the subject of the rights of landlords in military cantonments, and which came before the Chief Court of the Punjab the other day on the reference side, was compromised, the defendants paying the money claimed into court. The decision on the legal point referred by the Cantonment Magistrate of Rawal Pindi became therefore unnecessary.

WE think that the appeal in yesterday's columns to the flower-loving inhabitants of Bombay should not pass unnoticed. There is no exhibition more pretty (to say nothing of its usefulness) than a flower show, and the proposal to have such an entertainment next week strikes us as a particularly good one. Swinburne has associated lilies with langors, but we trust that our inhabitants will prove that flowers have no connection either with inertness or dullness by coming forward gallantly to help the Committee.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Chalmers, who a short time ago was Manager of the National Bank of India at Calcutta. He died suddenly at Colombo on Wednesday night last. Mr. Chalmers was a gentleman well known in commercial circles, in which his death will be greatly regretted. He took charge some months ago as Manager of the Bombay Agency on Mr. Baker proceeding on leave to England; and on Mr. Baker's return to Bombay, he proceeded to Colombo on business connected with the Bank. No particulars of the cause of death have been received.

IT has now been finally agreed upon that H. M. S. Raleigh shall accompany the Serapis and the Osborne to England. The Raleigh has hitherto been chosen to accompany the Serapis in the Indian trips, and her selection for the journey home has not occasioned any surprise among those who know her capabilities for speed and sea-going. By the way, does any of our readers know that a considerable portion of the [illegible] of the Raleigh are composed not of [illegible] but brown paper? [illegible] compressed brown paper [illegible] splinters would be avoided.

CASH balances in the Governme[illegible] India on the last day of the mon[illegible] 1876, compared with those on the [illegible] 1875 and 1874:—

——	1874.	1875.
	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	3,10,22,881	2,44,66,864
Bengal	1,99,04,940	2,28,61,992
Assam		26,18,848
British Burmah	23,38,260	30,74,204
N. W. Provinces	2,49,13,572	2,30,15,258
Oudh	58,17,896	64,68,796
Punjab	1,20,15,680	1,43,76,284
Bombay	2,77,49,766	2,29,60,889
Central Provinces	74,89,818	50,20,565
Madras	2,46,77,160	2,30,41,214
Total	15,59,29,873	14,89,04,867

ONE can somewhat understand [illegible] which prevails among a certain clas[illegible] for pigeon-shooting, when one reads [illegible] that Captain Patton, the winner of [illegible] Prix du Casino at Monaco the other d[illegible] ed, besides the cup itself, value 120l., [illegible] some sum of 727l. as his share of the [illegible] the 800l. added by the proprietor of [illegible] Carlo gambling-house. The same luck[illegible] skilful, Captain, also won a match fo[illegible] so, as he probably took the odds ag[illegible] he must altogether have spent a very [illegible] fortnight on the shores of the Med[illegible] And less lucky or less skilful shots did not do so badly; for the second for the Casino Cup—a Russian baron, whose long name has only one vowel in it—received 308l.; the Marquis de Croix, third prize, had 228l.; and even M. Pitrat who was only fourth got 129l.

OUR young braves (says the World) have returned from their annual going on the war-path to Nice and Monaco; but they bring, as far as I can make out, few scalps to hang in the pleasant wigwams of Belgrave-mansions and Victoria-street. They have not had altogether a go[illegible] time. The Egyptian Blanc has been to a cer[illegible] extent spoiled, but not by our own kith an[illegible] Russian, French, and German grands [illegible] have been the winners, for the simple reaso[illegible] with them has been the money. An [illegible] puts two or three thousand in his pocket, goes to Monaco, loses it, and comes back again. The foreign swell also loses, but continues. It is simply a question of the heaviest purse, and I wonder that never strikes our braves. There was a rumour in the clubs a week since that one of them had won 10,000l. It turned out that he had won 10,000 francs which is, as my readers know, a bagatelle too ridiculous to mention.

IN the Week's News, a paper which appears to be a fac simile of the Overland Mail, we find the following paragraph:—"An article in the Contemporary Review for February, by Mr. Robert C. Caldwell, a son of the newly-appointed bishop-designate of Southern India, on "Demonolatry, Devil-Dancing, and Demoniacal Possession," is one of the most striking papers on India that has ever appeared in the magazine literature of this country. A few such masterly and picturesque articles, showing as this does the most intimate knowledge of the writer's subject and his deep insight into native character, would quickly awaken a general and deep national interest amongst English people in India. Professor Childers' article in the same number of the Contemporary is also of the profoundest interest, and remarkable for the polish and simplicity of the learned and accomplished author's style." We are glad to hear Mr. Caldwell's work so highly spoken of.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 24th February 1876, that slight rain in Sind, showers heavy in places in the Southern Delta districts of Lower Bengal, half an inch of rain in Balasore, a good fall in Sylhet, and showers in the North-Western districts of the Punjab and at Lahore, comprise all the rain-fall reported during the week. In Madras no change has taken place. In Bombay the rabi harvest continues; the crops are generally fair. In the Central Provinces and Berar the rabi is also being reaped with a good out-turn. Prospects are reported good in Rajpootana and Central India. In Bengal there are few crops on the ground and those require rain. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh prospects are favourable. In Punjab the crops promise well, but more rain is wanted. In Upper Assam rain is urgently required. In Mysore there is no improvement in the condition of the crops.

A COPENHAGEN correspondent, writing on the 5th instant, says:—"The Dagbladet publishes to-day a report from the captain of the Danish schooner Lucinde, in which he states that on the 2nd of last month, about noon, and within four English miles of the fortress of Gibraltar, his ship was hailed by a boat, which, when it came alongside and had got a line on board, turned out to contain an armed crew of nine men, looking like thorough pirates. Some of the crew tried to get on board the schooner but the captain let go the line, and the crew in the boat began firing at the schooner, and it was later found out that five balls had pierced the mainsail, one through the mainstay sail, and two more entered other parts of the ship. The captain adds that the day was clear, and that it was impossible that the occurrence should not have been witnessed from Gibraltar. This, it appears, is only one of several attempts at piracy occurring lately in the Straits of Gibraltar within British jurisdiction complained of in the Scandinavian papers."

A CORRESPONDENT at Zanzibar, writing on the 13th ult., reports that the Egyptians had been withdrawn from the Zanzibar territories; but he subsequently qualifies the remark by saying that they had evacuated Kismayo and the Juba river, but were reported as still anchored off the Dunford river, and their garrison at Brawa, by the latest accounts, was still there. However, the general impression was that the entire force would be withdrawn shortly. The Sultan and the Arabs of Zanzibar generally are most grateful for the opportune intervention of the British Government in this matter, and his Highness, it is stated, seems more disposed than ever to meet the views of the English people as regards the abolition of slavery to the utmost of his ability. In a private letter which his Highness has written to Dr. Badger, he specially requests that his thanks may be given to the British Government and people, and to all those who sided with him in the late difficulty. He also invokes the blessing of the Almighty upon her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and all the Royal family.

THE World says:—Among things which one cannot help wishing the Prince would bring back from India may surely be included the helmet worn by most of our troops in the East. Anything more hideous, [illegible]e cumbersome, more uncomfortable than the [illegible]ako now worn by the [illegible]ne and the militia in [illegible] country it would be difficult for the wit of an army-tailor to imagine. The shako gives next to no protection from the sun, and very little from rain, and it is so constructed as to pour a small cascade down its unhappy wearer's back during a smart shower of rain. The heavy metal device in front is eminently conducive to headache. It has not even the quality claimed for bearskins, of being useful as a pillow on a campaign. As to its looks, there never was but one opinion in and out of the army. Now the spiked helmet, or a modification of it suited to this climate, is not heavy; it protects the soldier from sun and rain, and gives a smart and soldierlike appearance to those wearing it. In fact, it is as good as the shako is bad; and there is therefore [illegible]lightest chance of its being adopted in our army.

THE World:—I should like to know what has become of the Etty Exhibition, which was to have been held at Burlington House last year, but which the Academy abandoned at the eleventh hour, owing to 'unavoidable circumstances.' I[illegible] there to be no renewal of the project? The la[illegible] exhibition of the works of the late William [illegible] was held in the painter's lifetime, in 1849, at t[illegible] house of the Society of Arts in the Adelphi, a[illegible] achieved extraordinary success, although it w[illegible] understood [illegible]he time that the primness of [illegible]e society's President, the late Prince Consort, was somewhat outraged by the congregation of so many undraped forms. Nevertheless, the [illegible]hibition was open for some three months, and attracted thousands to John-street. Etty remains the first of modern colourists and the only English painter who has successfully painted [illegible]e nude. His works should be again assembled, if only because so few Academicians can afford such a proceeding in their own case. Imagine an exhibition of the collected paintings of [illegible] Charles Landseer, of Mr. Cope, or of Mr. E[illegible] Ward! How people would shun the neighbourhood of Burlington House!

SOME information regarding proceedings in Turkestan comes by telegraph fro[illegible] St. Petersburg. The statement is that Ge[illegible]ral Beznossikoff, who was directed by Gene[illegible]l Kaufmann to make a survey for the con[illegible]ruction of a railway line to Tashkend, has ju[illegible] concluded his labours and is represented to be [illegible] favour of the Ekaterinenburg route, touchin[illegible] the towns of Taheljaba and Troitzka near the [illegible]st slope of the Ulutau mountains, and pr[illegible]ceeding thence through Turkestan to Tashken[illegible]. The new line (the despatch adds) would go [illegible]rough the Kirghis steppes of Turkestan, wh[illegible] have hitherto been considered as impassab[illegible] and where the [illegible]onstruction of a railroad w[illegible] thought impos[illegible]ble. We are further told th[illegible] the Russian army [illegible] Turkestan is to be rein[illegible]ed. Intelligence [illegible]s also been received at T[illegible]kent that the ex[illegible]edition of General Abra[illegible] to Verkhnaia[illegible]tscha has been successful beyond expectation. [illegible] force everywh[illegible]re met with a defe[illegible]on, and the inhabitants delivered [illegible]. The exp[illegible]dition passed beyond [illegible]hout bloodshed, or even firing a [illegible]r Beg was captured.

[illegible], we lea[illegible] have sanctioned the [illegible]e toll on [illegible] Nassick and Trimbuck [illegible] 31st [illegible]ch next, remarking that [illegible] road is [illegible]y passable in all weather [illegible]e rise [illegible]ublic dissatisfaction if a[illegible]ed." T[illegible] is very fair on the part [illegible]ent, but [illegible]blic dissatisfaction in no [illegible] with doin[illegible] away with the toll bar. [illegible] we mist[illegible] not, was constructed by [illegible]o Works Department solely from [illegible]tributions and aid from local funds at [illegible] over Rs. [illegible],000. Why should it not be pass[illegible]le [illegible] all seasons? Does [illegible]ent intend [illegible]e it in a proper state, [illegible] what sou[illegible] it be maintained? or [illegible]nded to al[illegible] to go from bad to worse. [illegible]ve friends [illegible] be interested in replies [illegible] questions, for we know that much dis[illegible]tion has been expressed at the way in [illegible] this road was constructed. Colonel Thom[illegible] E., we hear has been instrumental in [illegible] this imposition renewed, but cannot that [illegible] see any other bars in his district which [illegible] answer to the same description he has given the Trimbuck road, and which ought to be removed—The Bhavaibari, the Sailbari, and the Point road to wit. The descriptions we have received of these communications point to the necessity for some enquiry into the matters of these irritating tolls; and we have little doubt that there are similar bar[illegible] every other district which should meet the same fate as that on the Trimbuck Road.

WE are sorry to notice the death of Major-General William Fullerton, a gallant officer, who, after a long and honourable career in India returned to Edinburgh only about a year ago to enjoy that repose which he had justly earned. The Scotsman says that an arduous service in the East had told severely on his constitution; his frame was attenuated by a lingering illness which slowly weakened and at length carried him off. William Fullerton was a son of the late Lord Fullerton, and in 1839 he entered the Indian army. During his military career he saw much service, and rose to a high position, having retired with the rank and pension of a Major-General. A correspondent who knew him as a Deputy Judge-Advocate-General of the Army in Bengal writes of his character:—"Quiet and unobtrusive, he was warm-hearted, and of a generous disposition. No one acquainted with him would fail to acknowledge his excellence as an officer—his firmness as a friend. No official brought in contact with him could help remarking, as well as valuing, the clearness of his judgment and the temperateness of his counsel. Even when dying, by inches as it were, no word of murmur escaped him at the prospect of being cut off so early, when, under ordinary circumstances, he might have looked forward to many years of well-earned ease, after a long and meritorious career in the service of his country."

THE news from France relates almost exclusively to the preparations for the election of the new Chamber of Deputies. M. Thiers has agreed to stand for the 9th arrondissement of Paris. The Irreconcilables wished to nominate Victor Hugo in opposition, but the latter has declined to stand. M. Haussmann has accepted the candidature of deputy in the 1st arrondissement, and has issued an address in which he says that in offering himself as a candidate he has solely and entirely in view the interests of the city of Paris. He expresses his regret for the disappearance of the régime to which France and her capital owed so much prosperity, but adds that he will not be hostile to the present Constitution, which he considers should be applied in perfect good faith. M. Rouher is a candidate for Riom, his native place, as well as for Corsica, and has issued an address, in which he says:—"I claim as the greatest honour which can attach to me my fidelity to that Imperial family whom you received and acclaimed with enthusiasm a few years ago. The memory of the Emperor, of that martyr to calumny, is dear to me. Nobody is ignorant of my devotion to the Prince Imperial; that Prince who is equal to the destinies which the will of France may reserve for him. I await without impatience the result of the trial we are about to make of the new institutions," M. Rouher accepts the Government of Marshal MacMahon until the time comes for revising the Constitution, when he says he will demand for the nation "the exercise of that power which is an essential attribute of its sovereignty—that of itself fixing its destinies, of directly choosing the Government it prefers. Some think (he adds) the people on being consulted would confirm the Republic. As for me, I have an absolute confidence that it would re-establish the Empire." M. Paul de Cassagnac and several other Bonapartist candidates have issued addresses of a similar purport. A Legitimist Electoral Committee has issued a circular, in which it says that Monarchy in its fall carried away with it the greatness of France, which is now on the road to decay. The electors accordingly should appeal to the Comte de Chambord to raise the country to its former position. A Catholic Electoral Union has been formed in Paris, and has issued a circular recommending Roman Catholics to take part in the elections, but to vote only for candidates who would defend religion, family ties, and property against the revolutionists.

WE have news via Penang from Qualla Kangsa up to February 12th. The Penang Gazette reports that news of Ismail and Lelah is utterly wanting. It will be long before they are captured. They cannot be starved out and only by treachery can we hope to secure them. If the Government really wishes to occupy the country, flat bottomed steamers should be procured with all possible expedition. Their great value to the Government during the first occupation of Burmah is well known, and they were found no less indispensible on the Indus and Ganges. A small fleet might easily be established in the Perak river and their advantage in moving troops rapidly from place to place and in keeping up constant communications is too evident to be further dwelt upon. In the event of the country bein[illegible] permanently occupied they would of cou[illegible] be a necessity, for the mineral wealth of the [illegible]ountry and the fertility of the soil are prac[illegible]cally inexhaustible. The sand of the river glis[illegible]ns with particles of tin or mica, the ground wou[illegible] grow anything from tobacco to sugar-cane and the Perak river would be the great wat[illegible]-path for all the products for miles on each side. Generals Colbourne and Ross left Qua[illegible]a Kangsa on the 12th and came all the way down to Larcot the same day embarking on boa[illegible] the Modeste and proceeding next morning [illegible]o Singapore. General Colbourne when at the [illegible]ront held a review of the troops, to compliment the Colonel of the Buffs on the efficiency of [illegible]e regiment and the physique of the men, and spoke in terms of commendation of the discipline of the Ghoorkhas and their invaluable services in jungle warfare. Next morning the two Generals left, General Ross taking the opportunity of the departure of the Phi[illegible]mel men to write a letter to commander Gar[illegible]rth thanking him for the service rendered by the naval Brigade, more especially on [illegible]e 4th of January, when the gallantry of blu[illegible]-jackets averted a serious catastrophe. He also took occasion to thank Lieut. Drake for the admirable way in which he had superintended the transport service. This praise is most well merited. No branch of the Bengal column has done more service than the naval men. They were present at every action; they distinguished themselves on each occasion. Their energy saved many lives which might have been lost had not the gun and rocket-boats been ever where they were needed and ready to scatter the enemy before they had time to sight our men on the banks of the river. Maharajah Lelah is supposed to have offered the tin mines of the province to the Chinese of Larut for 20 years free of rent, if they will rise against the British troops, but he must be very credulous if he believes the Chinese would accept such an offer.

REGARDING our special telegram from London published on Saturday last, the Indian Daily News writes as follows:—Much speculation has taken place as to the actual cause of the retirement of Lord Northbrook. Each theory has been contradicted in some form, and the public have been told that the causes are entirely personal. In this belief, people have concluded that the health of his lordship has given way, or that he has found it needful to return to England to look after his own estates, and the windfall that fell to him on the death of his relative. In the presence of a telegram received by the Bombay Gazette, there is little need to enter into speculation as to the cause of his lordship's retirement. His continuance in office would appear to have been simply impossible; and, we should imagine, would have been cut very short, but for the inconvenience that would have attended a change in the Viceregal office at the time of the contemplated visit of the Prince of Wales. In the telegram upon which we remarked yesterday, the Secretary of State was reported to have said that the Indian Government had been "instructed" for months past, as to the course that was to be adopted in reference to the duty on cotton goods. The "instruction" seems to have been working to a climax towards the close of the year, for our western contemporary's telegram states that—

> Lord Salisbury closed his tariff correspondence despatch in November last with great severity. He writes—"The urgency of the occasion did not justify the failure to inform me of your intention to legislate, or render necessary the sudden conversion of your proposals into law, a proceeding which is little less than a scandal, and should have been avoided even if you were unable to refer home for instructions, for fear of information leaking out."
>
> Lord Salisbury announces Sir Louis Malet's mission, and considers that the duty should have been reduced with a view of its gradual abolition.

Certainly, the above is schooling with a vengeance, if the extract from the correspondence be correct. There are many men who would have cut the correspondence, or Viceroyalty short, before things came to the above pitch in November last, after what must have preceded it from the beginning of the financial year, and during the course of the tariff incubation at Simla. There is not much wonder that Sir Louis Malet was sent out with a mission; and not much occasion to wonder, if, as a contemporary affirms, that the worthy Knight returned with "a flea in his ear," that was quite as troublesome as the pain in his stomach. Of course to the outer world all was represented as smooth; and the relations between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State as most cordial. But this is not consistent with the great severity of Lord Salisbury's closing despatch, in which he describes the reticence of the Indian Government, and the sudden action which that reticence rendered possible, as amounting to "little less than a scandal." His lordship seems to scout the course of purdah administration which is afraid of being seen, and careful lest it should be heard. He would have risked the chance of "information leaking out," and have boldly faced the cosequences. It is perhaps a difficult thing to have to deal with Secretaries who are prepared to act boldly, and openly, if need be. But we question whether in the long run, the world would not be better served if governors would be a little more open and straightforward. What, after all, has been the gain of all this reticence? The object of it has been defeated, or will be; and that which, half concealed, amounted to "little less than a scandal," has become an actual one by the revelation of what was going on behind the screen. There need be no further conjectures as to the retirement of Lord Northbrook or the mission of Sir Louis Malet. The special incidents of the season will indicate why the postponement of the one necessitated the other.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you or any of your readers kindly inform me whether I can get from any bookseller in India a copy of the treatise entitled "The Stomach and its Trials," by Mr. J. C. Eno, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; and, if so, who sells the work, and at what price it can be got?—Yours, &c.,

H. W. B.

Wurdah, 29th Feb.

BURLESQUES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When a man of Mr. Lewis's vast experience offers us dramas and comedies in preference to burlesques, one cannot but imagine that this welcome caterer for our amusement has some deep though hidden reason for doing so. At the same time, to many who go to the theatre these ancient pieces may be very entertaining, but I maintain that the chief supporters of Mr. Lewis's company are the youthful and somewhat careless, to whom such pieces (having seen them years ago in London) are of no great interest. Mrs. Lewis I consider simply wonderful with her "Leah" and "Selim" performances. Such versatility of talent is seldom met with, but whilst giving every credit to the company generally, I cannot help thinking that their line is more towards burlesque than high comedy.

What one wants is, after dinner to be amused, and I attend the theatre often three times or even more in the course of the week when I can see such charming young ladies as Miss Jessie Gray and her sister, not to mention Miss Agnes Benison and the others, perform in burlesque.

By the way we were promised "Aladdin," as good a burlesque as one could wish to see, written some years ago though, as I remember Marie Wilton, Charlotte, Saunders, the late Jimmy Rogers and Clarke at the Strand Theatre in it, where the piece was first produced.

In conclusion, may I be permitted to add my expression of regret at the unhappy differences between Mr. Burton and Mr. Lewis. Youth is hot-blooded and impetuous and therefore I for one can but feel for a young man who in a moment of uncontrollable emotion commits himself, and should any subscription be set on foot for Mr. Burton, not to pay Mr. Lewis his £25 for passage money, but to help the young fellow back to Australia, I would readily add my mite.—Yours, &c.

BACHELOR.

A TALE OF SOME DUCKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If you have a spare corner in your widely circulating periodical, and deem my simple but true tale worthy of insertion, as a public good to housekeepers in general, then publish it, otherwise relegate it to the limbo of your wastepaper basket. Perhaps the thrice-told tale of knavery and bad faith in domestic servants may be threadbare and trite, yet doubtless some of your many readers may be edified, possibly some overworked hard-up Paterfamilias may shed a sympathetic tear at the sorrows of a poor married man—married man with a large wife and small family—or it may be a few will smile at the gullibility of a would-be housekeeper and sweetly innocent better-half who, after 17 years in India, deems the sneaking snivelling salaaming butlers and ayahs perfect paragons of all the cardinal virtues.

A short time back, at a heavy cost, I was foolishly persuaded by my better-half to send nearly 200 miles by Railway for a stock of ducks, not the piscine dried exportation of Bombay or the residents of Duckland, but the veritable Anseres so delightful with green peas and savoury stuffing. They came, they lived—alas! for the shortness of life—for in one night nine and twenty (29) died. Mem Sahib held a Crowner's quest—and mark the innocence—the verdict of all the domestics, assented to by Mem Sahib, was death by snake-bite; but the snake was not forthcoming. Master was out at his hard work, and any yarn would do for the Mem Sahib. The hours passed. Mem Sahib wanted her carriage for Church; then begun the tumasha. Such screaming and shouting for sticks and firearms, the snake had turned up at last, then followed hard whacks on the ground and mild swearing, and behold advancing, holding it by the tail, a servant, with the wriggling body of a non-poisonous grass snake, 11 inches in length. Behold, Madam Sahib, cries all the voices, of the knaves in one accord, the murderer of the ducks. Oh! here is the mystery explained, says Madam Sahib, throw it away, throw it away, the nasty thing, you are all very honest fellows and I now believe you. "Coachman bring the carriage I am going to Church." Coachee has been killing the snake, the bell has ceased ringing and Madam Sahib is late. Madam Sahib makes up for lost time and whips up the pony, the harness gives way, Mem Sa[illegible]b gets to Church, finds all the seats filled, crushes in somehow, begins to think it will not [illegible] safe to drive home on a dark night with broke[illegible] harness, leaves Church before the Service is half ove[illegible] [illegible] home, arriving pretty well winded—and all thi[illegible] [illegible]ed by the mendacious domestics. On the Monda[illegible] [illegible]rning it transpires to all but Mem Sahib that the grass snake was found on the margin of the well in the compound, half killed and in the nick of time placed under the duck box and now believed by Mem Sahib to be the real Simon Pure who killed the ducks. Alas! alas! the scamps will get off scott-free. By this time I believe they have digested the ducks. Would I could as easily digest the story; I shall lose my 29 ducks and the attendant cost. I need not add that the snake is on view. Housekeepers and better-halves take note and trust to the experience of those better acquainted with native character.—Yours, &c.

H. S. J.

Oomrawuttee, 28th February.

BOMBAY.

THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 2nd Queen's will play at the Bandstand, Esplanade, this evening at 5-30 P. M.

SPELLING.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the town, taluka, and district of Kurrachee be in future spelt "Kurrachee" and not "'Karāchi' or 'Kurrachee'" as directed in Government Notification dated 4th June 1875.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—A noted character, named Mahomed Sulliman, for stealing three maunds of red lead, valued Rs. 12, the property of Laljee Khetsey, was convicted and sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

BOMBAY TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—The Rev. J. Gilson Gregson, of Agra, who has been long identified with the cause of temperance reform in India, will address a meeting of the Bombay Temperance League to be held in the Hall of the Free Church Institution, Khetwady, on Saturday (to-morrow) evening at eight o'clock. Brigadier-General Gell will occupy the chair.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 21st February 1876 was Rs. 24,95,553; no silver was received during the week. No new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 24,95,553. There is in addition 16,44,200 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

THEFTS.—A Mahomedan, named Cadur Nubbee Khan, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of stealing a brass dish belonging to Suntoo Yemajee, and sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour in the Common Jail.—A woman, named Nazma, appeared yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of a Parsee, named Pestonjee Maistry, that he may be dealt with according to law. Complainant charges him with theft of sundry articles, consisting of a silver chain and wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 58.

DEATH OF MR. CHIMONROW.—Mr. Chimonrow Bhugwant Bedarkur, the father of Mr. Khunderow C. Bedarkur, the Deputy Registrar at the Appellate Side of the High Court, died yesterday morning at his residence in Angria's cart, Girgaum Back Road, at the age of about 70. He had been suffering for a year from an attack of paralysis. His loss is very much regretted by the native society, of which he was a highly respected member. He had for some years past retired upon pension from Government service, which was that of Mamlutdar in the province of Guzerat.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 29th February, was 554, being 1 less than in the preceding week, 143 more than the total of the week ending 2nd March 1875, and 194 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 217 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The deaths from small-pox were 203, or 28 more than last week, against 2 in the corresponding week of last year, and an average of 26 in the preceding five years. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 42·20.

THE SIND FRONTIER.—We have received intelligence, on a very reliable source, that a band of Pathans on their way from Khorassan to Kurrachee was attacked at a spot near Jacobabad, and plundered of merchandize consisting of dry fruits, of some value. The unfortunate men received no protection from the local authorities.—Sind News.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

THE number of small-pox patients under treatment yesterday morning in the several hospitals, and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital from Wednesday morning to yesterday morning was as follows:—At the J. J. Hospital 94 under treatment, 1 admission, 4 discharges and no deaths. At the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital 12 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges, and no deaths. At the European General Hospital 17 under treatment, 2 admissions, no discharges, and no deaths. The total number of deaths from small-pox registered yesterday was 41, of whom 24 were Hindoos, 9 Mahomedans, 6 Parsees, 1 native Christian, and 1 West Indian. These deaths occurred in the following localities, viz:—Colaba, 1; Fort, 5; Market, 5; Mandevie, 4; Chuckla, 1; Oomercarry, 5; Dhongree, 3; Dhobie Talao, 2; Funneswady, 2; Bhooleshwur, 1; Kharra Talao, 4; Khetwady, 1; Girgaum, 1; Mazagon, 1; Camateepoora, 3; Byculla, 1; and Parell, 1.

OFFICIAL[illegible]

FROM THE 17[illegible]

IT is reported that [illegible] Jemadar of Shelu, has b[illegible] the outlying reefs of Seet. [illegible] board, chiefly Persians, bo[illegible] three men are supposed to have [illegible] Hoodeida after enduring great su[illegible] in the water four days clinging [illegible] wreck.

It is said that the Egyptian reinfo[illegible] reached Hurrar, that all is quiet there, [illegible] Khedive's officers are levying the annual ta[illegible]

A proclamation has been issued by the [illegible] General of Yemen announcing that the Turkish [illegible] have re-captured the gun that was taken some ti[illegible] by the Hasheed tribes. The district is supposed to h[illegible] been pacificated, and a Kaimakan has been appoint[illegible] to it, who is a brother of one of the principal Sheikhs. Among the Hasheed his name is Yehia bin Hadee. The Turkish troops have returned to quarters. Those that had left Hoodeida have also come back. The Asseeree country is said to continue disturbed.

The news from Berbera is that a detachment of troops is about to be sent by Redhwan Pasha to Bulhar, where an outpost will be established.

H. M. S. Juno arrived in port on the 22nd February bound for China.

The French ironclad Atalante arrived on the 23rd instant, also bound for China.

(Signed) J. W. SCHNEIDER,
Political Resident.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

ATHLETIC sports were held yesterday afternoon on the ground of the Bombay Cricket Club, Esplanade. A large number of people congregated round the ground, but the attendance in the pavilion was very small. The spectacle, regarded as athletic sports, was an absolute failure, though as an amusing farce it was a complete success. The first item—it would be a mistake to say on the programme, for no programmes were issued—was a half mile pony race, over six hurdles. Four ponies started, belonging to Messrs. Adams, Young, Russell, and Simmons. Mr. Simmons' pony, having won a similar race at a previous meeting, had to allow the others 50 yards start and a hurdle; but it was very soon evident that he would not have much trouble to win. He could jump a little, while the others either could not or would not jump at all. They refused hurdle after hurdle, and had to be driven through them. Mr. Simmons' pony came in a long way ahead, and even he knocked a couple of hurdles over in the race.

At the High Jump, there were five competitors. Two fell off before the 5 ft. peg was reached, and the other three all failed at the 5ft. 2in. The three who held out longest were Messrs. Gell, Roberts, and Cresswell.

For the 100 yards Flat Race (handicap) several started. Mr. Colmore won; Mr. Cresswell second.

The competitors in the feat of putting the shot were Messrs. Russell, Jones, Murray, Tenant, and Cresswell. Mr. Murray won, throwing 23 ft. 3 inches.

Some amusement was afforded by a race in which ponies competed against men,—distance 50 yards, round a post, and home. Three ponies started against Messrs Roberts, Cresswell, and Croft. The difficulty in getting them off well at the start, and the turning round the post proved too much for the ponies, which were beaten easily. Mr. Cresswell won by several lengths.

A 100 yards (handicap) hurdle race, which was next attempted was a great failure. One gentleman was allowed three or four hurdles, and proved the justice of the allowance by breaking down every one that intervened between him and the winning post. He did not come in first, however, the winner being Mr. Colmore who jumped very well indeed.

The sports concluded with a pick-a-back race which was run pretty well in the dark.

HIGH COURT—2ND MARCH.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

FRAUD IN A SHARE TRANSACTION.

TAPIDAS MANORDAS v. OODOWJEE GHEEGA AND NARRONDAS KESSORDAS.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee and Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Marriott and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the second defendant.

The facts of the case are briefly these. On the 12th July 1875, the first defendant applied to the plaintiff for an advance of Rs. 8,000, offering to deposit, as collateral security for the advance and the amount already due by him, five shares in the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company. The loan was made, and the shares were transferred into the name of the plaintiff. On the 17th July 1875, the first defendant represented to the plaintiff that he had found a purchaser for the shares, and that he would pay to plaintiff the amount of the proceeds in satisfaction of the debt. Plaintiff signed the blank forms of transfer and gave them to first defendant with the receipt for the shares. Subsequently upon enquiry at the office of the Spinning Company the plaintiff found that the blank forms of transfer had been filled in with the name of the defendant Narrondas Kessordas, and had been lodged there with the receipt for the purpose of having the shares transferred into the name of Narrondas. Plaintiff thereupon caused a notice to be sent to the Spinning Company not to transfer the shares. The defendant Narrondas alleged that the shares were deposited with him by the first defendant to secure repayment of a sum of money due to him. For the plaintiff it was contended, among other things, that the deposit with Narrondas, even if it were bona fide, could confer no valid title, as the shares were obtained from plaintiff by fraud. The plaintiff therefore filed this suit, praying that the first defendant might be decreed to pay to [illegible],679, the balance due by him; that it be d[illegible] Narrondas had not acquired any valid titl[illegible] shares; that the blank transfers be declared nu[illegible] and void; that Narrondas be decreed to re-transfer the shares to plaintiff, &c. For the second defendant, Narrondas, it was urged that he had reason to believe that the first was the owner of the shares, and that he advanced to him Rs. 4,750 on security of the blank forms and the receipt; and that, at the time of the transaction, he (Narrondas) had no notice or knowledge of the facts alledged in the plaint.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in giving judgment, said it was proved that on the 12th July 1875, the first defendant applied to plaintiff for an advance of Rs. 8,000 and offered as security five shares in the Spinning and Weaving Company. Two days afterwards the shares were transferred to plaintiff's name. Oodowjee subsequently made a representation, which was undoubtedly false. It was clear that he got the documents of title of these shares from the plaintiff by a fraudulent representation. His Lordship thought the evidence proved that Rs 4,750 were advanced by the second defendant as alleged by him. The question was, what title had the second defendant to these shares against the plaintiff? It had been argued that the plaintiff's pledge was not a valid one, and that his lien was only co-existent with possession. The English cases cited for the second defendant had no application to the present case, which was governed by the Contract Act; and section 178 was the section which was applicable. In his Lordship's opinion, the shares were obtained from plaintiff by an offence committed by Oodowjee and also by fraud within the meaning of section 17 of the Contract Act. Both the plaintiff and second defendant had taken criminal proceedings against him. The proviso in section 178 applied. The plaintiff was entitled to a direction that he was entitled to the shares as against the second defendant. A money decree was passed for plaintiff against Oodowjee Gheega. Costs to be borne by the second defendant. Transfer and certificates to be delivered up to plaintiff.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GREEN.)

A SUIT AGAINST THE PORT TRUSTEES.

J. A. SHEPHERD vs. THE PORT TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY.

Mr. W. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, on behalf of the plaintiff, moved for an ad interim injunction against the Port Trustees to restrain them from publishing certain resolutions passed at meetings of their board on the 10th and 17th ult., which were complained of as defamatory.

Mr. Shepherd had presented a plaint the same day and made an affidavit in support of it.

The plaintiff had chartered the steam tug Dromedary of the defendants, which was made over to him without a survey. When the plaintiff wanted to make it over to the defendants, they had the tug surveyed and demanded of him a large sum for necessary repairs, to which plaintiff objected. Finally the matter was compromised, and the defendants, on the 10th ult., passed the following resolution:—"Mr. Shepherd's offer of Rs. 520 in full of all claims should be accepted, but any further transactions with him should be avoided, if possible."

On the 14th ult., in a letter addressed to the defendants, Mr. Shepherd represented:—"The concluding sentence of the resolution passed by the Trustees accepting my offer of Rs. 520 in full of all claims in respect of the Dromedary, sounds offensive if not intended to offend; and I request that this part of the resolution be expunged." At their meeting held on the 17th ult., the Trustees resolved:—"Mr. Shepherd should be informed that the Trustees adhere to their resolution already passed."

It was in reference to these resolutions that the plaintiff filed his suit, claiming to have the minutes of the two several resolutions set aside or rectified; and claiming Rs. 10,000 damages for libel. The plaintiff is a contractor with the local Government for the transport of passengers and goods by means of steam ferries across the harbour of Bombay and elsewhere. He charged that the said resolutions were unjustifiable and injurious to his feelings, and prejudicial to his reputation, and would cause him irreparable injury in his business and calling as a contractor with Government; and that the passing of resolutions reflecting on the character of private individuals was ultra vires of the defendants as Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

His Lordship granted a rule nisi for an injunction, with an ad interim injunction, requiring the Port Trustees to show cause why they should not be restrained from signing the said resolutions or either of them, and from transmitting such resolutions to the Secretary of the Local Government, or in any other manner publishing or causing the same to be published.

COOLING, REFRESHING, AND INVIGORA[illegible]
ing are the effects of Rowlands' Kalydor on the face and [illegible] of ladies, and all exposed to the scorching rays of the [illegible] heated particles of dust; it eradicates all sunburn, fre[illegible] Acc. Rowlands' Eukonia will be found by ladies to [illegible] toilet powder ever yet produced, giving to the [illegible] blooming purity of transparent delicacy. Sold [illegible] druggists, and at all stores. Ask for Row[illegible] Bombay: Wholesale and Retail Agents, T[illegible] Byculla & Fort, also at Poona.

C[illegible]

A COURT o[illegible] Fort Police Co[illegible] trate, presided a[illegible] Shipping Master [illegible] Dadoba Pandoorung a[illegible]

There were two opiu[illegible] Court, in which the two pa[illegible] and Koodabux Hajee, stood [illegible] their possession a greater quanti[illegible] quarter of a Surat seer, contrary [illegible] 10 of Rule, Ordnance and Regulation [illegible]

Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Government [illegible] peared for the prosecution.

The accused, Allum Hajee, was convicted [illegible] evidence adduced, but the other accused, K[illegible] Hajee, pleaded guilty to the charge. They we[illegible] sentenced by the Court to pay double the val[illegible] the opium found in their possession and double [illegible] duty, and the opium to be forfeited.

There were six appeals against the rate of assessment by the Municipal Commissioner, and was next called on for hearing.

In the matter of Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy's appeal against the rate of assessment on houses Nos. 7 and 8, situated in Kitchen Garden Lane. Mr. Crawford (of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey) appeared for the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. Fletcher (of Messrs. Fletcher and Smith) for the appellant.

Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy it appears holds under a lease granted to him by the Trustees of the late Juggunath Sunkersett certain properties in Kitchen Garden Lane, near the market. In accordance with the lease it would appear that Sir Munguldass is bound to pay a certain annual sum for the properties and all taxes to the Trustees or executors of the late Juggunath Sunkersett, and that the sum to be so paid is much in excess of the amount for which the properties now let. Under sections 70 and 71 of the Municipal Act, the Municipal Commissioner has regarded Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy as the owner and assessed him according to the amount he himself has to pay for the property on lease, though he receives so much less than he actually pays for it. Mr. Fletcher contended that his client was only liable under the Municipal Act to be rated at the amount he actually receives for the property, and not for the amount he has to pay in accordance with the lease made with the trustees of the late Juggunath Sunkersett. Mr. Crawford, on the other hand, contended that Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy was liable to pay in accordance with the terms of the lease he had made, and that he had been accordingly rightly assessed as owner of the property at that rate.

The Court reserved their judgment to the next sitting.

The appeals of Shavaksha Dunjeebhoy was dismissed; that of Bhanabhai Dwarkadass, Eduljee Cowasjee Mody and B. Cassinathjee were settled out of Court. The appeal of Kulukdina Kulfanbhoy in respect to the assessment of his houses No. 18 situated on Erskine Road, No. 55 in Ghogari Molla, No. 176 in Duncan Road and No. 70 in Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, stands adjourned to the next sitting of the Court, in the expectation that the Municipal Commissioner might come to some terms with this appellant.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE following cases came before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey, at the High Court, yesterday:—

RE JAMSETJEE PESTONJEE MADUN.

Mr. Mayhew applied on behalf of the insolvent for an interim order, on the ground that the insolvent had a situation offered him which he could not accept unless he was released. Mr. B. Tyabjee opposed the application, and said that a similar one in the same case was refused by Mr. Justice Kemball recently, on the ground that the insolvent's suit had been vexatious and dishonest throughout. The learned Judge said that whenever an application for an interim order was brought before the Court and refused by himself, he was always very unwilling to reconsider such an application unless very strong new grounds were brought before him; and that unwillingness was greatly increased, when the previous application had been made before another Judge presiding in the same Court. The application was dismissed with costs.

RE DAVIDAS MANECKCHUND.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of the opposing creditors, applied for a dismissal of the petition on the ground of the insolvent's failure to prosecute his suit. The insolvent did not appear. The petition was dismissed.

RE COWASJEE NANABHAI SUTJEE.

Mr. B. Tyabjee applied for an extension of an interim order granted by Mr. Justice Kemball, on the 16th of January next. The amount of the insolvency was stated to be Rs. 2,094. Mr. Mayhew opposed the application, and said the insolvent's assets were perfectly nil, though he had been trading in cotton for a considerable period. Under such circumstances, he submitted that the insolvent was not entitled to any indulgence from the Court. His Lordship was of opinion that the grounds for opposing the application were insufficient, and granted an extension of the order for three months.

RE GOVINDJEE MUNCHERJEE.

Mr. Lang applied to the Court to set aside a discharge granted to the insolvent on the last Court day, and to direct that the petition should be reheard. The grounds of opposition had been filed, and notice had been given to the Clerk of the Insolvent Court that the discharge of the insolvent would be opposed by counsel; but notwithstanding it was put down for last Court-day and was called on during the first half hour of the sitting, and, in the absence of counsel, the insolvent was discharged. He (Mr. Lang) complained of this very much. The application was granted.

RE MAHOMED HOOSEIN GOOLAM.

On the application of Mr. B. Tyabjee, the Court granted the insolvent an interim order for three months, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE GIRDHUR ROOPJEE.

Mr. V. S. Doorundher applied for leave to withdraw the petition, and stated that the schedule had not been filed. The application was granted.

RE SULLIMAN MAHOMED.

An application made by Mr. Wagle for an interim order was refused.

DISCHARGES GRANTED.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Nowrojee Sorabjee Suddry, contractor, Rs 2,621; Geo. Mathew, contractor, Rs. 2,621; Damodhur Govind, coppersmith, Rs. 1,070; Luis Bell, tailor, Rs. 598; Ruttonjee Nusserwanjee Cupuria, workman, Rs. 775; Babajee Bajee and Dhondoo Ramjee, dealers in beetlenut, Rs. 500; Charles Jacob, guard, Rs. 775; Aodhiaroo Bomanjee Dadabhoy Cash, Government Pensioner, Rs. 6,159; Bhundaroon Davoobai, widow, Rs. 1,094; and Ruckma Wittojee, butcher, Rs 1,200.

SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 23rd Feb. are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—No change in rabi prospects. Four cases of small-pox in Kurrachee.

Shikarpur.—Insects damaging fenigreek in Ubauro, and gram and rape crops in taluka Lubdarya. River falling. Slight rain on evening of 20th. Public health improving.

Hyderabad.—Weather changing, sickness prevalent in consequence.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Drizzling rain on night of 20th. Rabi crops continue fair. Canal clearing again taken in hand by Zemindars, and every effort will be made to keep the floods out.

Ahmedabad.—Preparations for harvesting commenced.

Surat and Broach.—No change.

Kaira.—Crops thriving.

Khandesh.—Reaping of rabi progressing. Fever in five talukas.

Nasik.—Rabi middling; reaping progressing. Fever decreasing.

Tanna.—Rabi crops being reaped in some talukas; prospects fair. Small-pox decreasing in town of Tanna.

Poona.—Reaping of rabi progressing. Climate and public health good.

Ahmednagar.—Rabi harvesting finished in two talukas; outturn estimated at 10 annas in rupee.

Sholapur.—Harvesting of rabi continues. Health [illegible]

Satara.—Late crops good, harvesting commenced [illegible]

Belgaum.—Cotton crops indifferent. Cholera [illegible]

In Dharwar.—No change.

Kanara.—Second crops favourable. Chol[illegible] above Ghat.

Kaladgi.—Cotton picking progressing [illegible] from cholera in Badami taluka.

Rajkot.—Weather hot. Fever [illegible] Cholera in Morvi Taluka: out of [illegible]

Wadhwan.—Weather warm. Cholera cases 24, fatal 15.

Baroda.—No change.

Colaba.—(Report for [illegible] Rabi crops thriving.

Ratnagir.—(Repo[illegible] Pawata crops bein[illegible] where good.

General R[illegible]

Kattywar [illegible]

Khandesh [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. W[illegible]
J. Lea[illegible]
J. Fitz[illegible]
C. Tookey
T. Blackmo[illegible]
H. Turner
F. Carmichael
E. Preston
G. K. Jakson, Boat[illegible]
Hilton Keith, 1st c[illegible]

EXCHANG[illegible]

(Madras M[illegible])

A MERCHANT writes to [illegible] ly accepted fact that th[illegible] the cause of the existi[illegible] and India. No doubt [illegible] noticed any reference to [illegible] on exchange is produced [illegible] must find a market in I[illegible] only one of capacity s[illegible] appreciable effect is the [illegible] purposes. At present, a[illegible] of silver take their bull[illegible] the Presidency towns. T[illegible] the weight of rupees wh[illegible] after calculating its a[illegible] and after allowance [illegible] age. Naturally whe[illegible] London, that an s[illegible] Government will give R[illegible] delivered at that mint fo[illegible] buying silver at that pri[illegible] Council Bills, or Merca[illegible] bills must therefore lowe[illegible] sellers of silver again lo[illegible] on. As the rate at whi[illegible] India must fix the rate a[illegible] to buy bills in India for [illegible] Indian rates go down in [illegible] Europe. This, broadly [illegible] change at present betwe[illegible] there are collateral and [illegible] But I have given the bro[illegible]

"Now, why should Gov[illegible] silver brought to its mint [illegible] currency of the country r[illegible] continue minting an ind[illegible] merely because it has [illegible] Surely not. Does the tr[illegible] Government should at all [illegible] quantity of silver bullion [illegible] surely not. The differenc[illegible] ports and imports can be [illegible] why should Government [illegible] article from all offerers, [illegible] heavy annual loss on its [illegible] nothing of the injury to a[illegible] import trade of the countr[illegible] tification that its mints a[illegible] 30th June next, it will no[illegible] by Christmas, we shall p[illegible] in London at par.

"If, however, I am wr[illegible] does not at present requir[illegible] country; and if the dema[illegible] a further and continual p[illegible] ment mint, is there any r[illegible] not supply itself with tha[illegible] importers? At present an[illegible] vernment at the mint w[illegible] for, let us say, 1s. 9d. pro[illegible] ment pay this difference t[illegible] Why should the Governm[illegible] supply of its mint require[illegible] Europe all the silver it r[illegible] the difference between th[illegible] money value of the curren[illegible] so doing the Government [illegible] intrinsic value than it no[illegible] currency, and doing so for [illegible] is not Government actuall[illegible] out any profit at all to th[illegible] indirect consequence of s[illegible] supply of all its English [illegible] willing to buy silver at al[illegible] cheapest market? If Go[illegible] issue as a rupee token, sil[illegible] mint, had only cost the [illegible] tate to change places with [illegible] self, on the cheapest ter[illegible] mint?

"It seems to me that [illegible] and of many important in[illegible] Government may take in [illegible] Bullion, and I hope to see [illegible] tion than it has apparentl[illegible]

THE PRINCE IN NEPAUL.

[From the Pioneer's Special Correspondent.]

NEPAUL, 25TH FEBRUARY.

HAVE any of your readers had experience of elephant hunting as practised in [illegible] them be content in their [illegible] tainly be folly to pursue [illegible] and for such a distance [illegible] took the Prince and his [illegible] distance traversed between [illegible] morning and half-past [illegible] over fifty miles. This, [illegible] breakfast at half-past [illegible] gives an average pace [illegible] miles an hour. Does [illegible] can think so who is f[illegible] natural pace of a good [illegible] five miles an hour. [illegible] unnatural, contrary to [illegible] nature exacts her penal[illegible] the rider's bones. Bet[illegible] this, when the hunt g[illegible] wild elephants had been [illegible] not very far ahead), w[illegible] This was probably the [illegible] ever passed. Those wh[illegible] phant at his normal pace [illegible] or on a thick and reason[illegible] if they had never seen a [illegible] forced and distorted shu[illegible] inaccurately called his g[illegible] disposed to think that [illegible] more of the noble savag[illegible] in our provinces. He c[illegible] nities of pace which [illegible] looks for. In Nepaul [illegible] carry loads or drag [illegible] almost exclusively to [illegible] pursuit of tigers. [illegible] enough for these purp[illegible] the unsophisticated ha[illegible] may be as rude and d[illegible] squirt muddy wa[illegible] or wriggle th[illegible] nasty whack[illegible] up them, [illegible] that the[illegible] their [illegible] hood [illegible]

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a fine large
ney. Indeed,
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maintained, and is
ust be a very lucra-
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at less than six or seven
nsiderable number of the
it will be worth much more.
ince shot a fine tigress, and a
caught alive, who now snarls
cage at everybody who goes near
day another tiger was shot by
ich went back across the Sardah into
under the command of Mr. C. Moore,
of Bareilly; this gentleman, a first rate
acts as the Resident's "Chief of the staff"
g matters.
day the Maharajah organised one of his giant
rivers. Enormous, however, as is the scale of
battues, it is not so large as not to be suscepti-
of exaggeration. I see your Reuter's telegram puts
e number of elephants employed as on one occasion six and on another nearly eight hundred. These are mistakes. In no instance have so many as four hundred elephants been used in actual beating. It is true that Jung Bahadur has nearly 800 elephants here, but half of these must go every day into the jungle to get the fodder for themselves and for the other half employed in sport. Then, deduct those which carry howdahs and those from one cause or another are not fit for work; and, if we say that three hundred are really used in the beats, we shall probably be rather over than under the truth. But even three hundred elephants are a number almost too prodigious for the imagination to realize. Nothing but the calm, laborious care which Sir Jung Bahadur has devoted to the organization of this bulky army, could have saved the host of leviathans from being a source of confusion and danger in a tiger-beat. As it is, the manner in which the force is manœuvred is almost miraculous for its neatness, precision, and celerity. The howdahs have scarcely arrived on the scene of action when round sweep, as if on a pivot, two long circular arms (which always give one the idea of a *pieuvre's* tentacles, so lithe and so deadly in their tenacious grasp) of perhaps a hundred elephants, making a circle out of what was a line. This was the case yesterday. The Prince had barely arrived, when round closed the elephantine ring around him. In five minutes it was known that some large game was on foot. In two minutes more it was spread that the game was no tiger but only a leopard, and in five minutes more the poor spotty was hemmed closely in, driven from his last cover, and shot dead by the first ball of the Prince. This leopard was not very large, but was particularly handsome. It would have been vile taste in such a beast to "change" a single one of "his spots."

After this modest and summary campaign, we entered on a more ambitious one, which had not, nevertheless, a much more pompous issue. The Maharajah had been informed by his intelligence department that a tigress and full-grown cub inhabited a certain jungle, and thither we proceeded with the *ban* and *arriere-ban* of Jung's elephantry. It was a large and most difficult jungle to drive, thickly interspersed with trees, while the tall grass concealed narrow but deep and very muddy little nullahs. Besides these little abominations there was one great one—I mean, a broad deep nullah with extreme steep banks, which, with extraordinary versatility, was always getting in one's way. Our elephants had no sooner toiled, and staggered down through, and up it, than down through and up it they had to stagger again. Notwithstanding these difficulties of ground the way in which the innumerable padelephants wheeled, like Achilles' myrmidons, after every double of the tiger was astonishing, *tenait du prodige* as the French say. Gradually, however, the ring of elephants, as inexorable as fate, drew narrow and narrower. At last it drew into a perfect ring (only two or three elephants deep instead of one) enclosing a space not much larger than a drawing-room. Within this the tiger indisputably was; but where? The elephants had beyond question driven him foot by foot before them; he had not broken the line; they had now made a circle, not thirty feet in diameter inside; but yet no tiger was to be seen or heard. Not a blade of the tall grass waved. A hundred keen and anxious eyes scanned the scanty space. The Maharajah threw his hat at a clump of grass behind which he felt certain (and he judged rightly) the tiger lurked, but the tiger did not betray himself. Then, by the Maharajah's order some of the elephants were made to break down a tall tree about five inches in diameter, which fell with all its branches just over the spot which must contain the striped game. Still the striped game would not show its stripes. Numbers of impatient men tried to force their mahouts to make the elephants press into the ridiculously small ring, but in vain; the elephants would not go. At last when we were thinking about hand-grenades, fireworks, what not, out burst of his own accord the tiger. But what a small one! To think that three hundred elephants should be kept at bay by this absurd little creature. Yet kept at bay, and indeed put to flight, they were. It was a general trumpeting and backing and twisting of the clumsy colossi, any one of which had only to put his foot on the little tiger to bolt him out. Instead, however, of making his charge good, and breaking the line as he might have done, the tiger, or tigret (for that would be a proper designation for him) hesitated like so many prettier creatures still, and was lost. He turned to get back into his cover, and in that moment of hesitation and retreat, short as it was, received a ball from the Prince's rifle which, though it did not kill him, though it did not even paralyse him, nevertheless hung a clog about his activity and made ultimate escape impossible. Yet the gallant little beast made subsequently no fewer than three venomous
rges, and at each charge sent the elephants flying.
n one of these he received another ball from the
ell behind the shoulder, which must in any
proved finally fatal. For the moment, how
made the game little wretch desperate.
charged home, the elephan's gave way,
rough the famous Nepaulese line—
safe; he was sorely wounded, and
nd broad nullah in front. He
emerged to ascend the opposite
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AUNSELL, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, N. K.
1876.

K OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.
s hereby given, that an EXTRAOR-
Y GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLD-
Company will be held at the Registered Office of
y in Elphinstone Circle in the City of Bombay, on
ninth day of March 1876, at 3 o'clock in the After-
r the purpose of considering, and, if approved, adopting,
in its present form, or with such alterations therein as
be approved of by the Directors of the Company, or to
hich they may be able to obtain the sanction of Government,
e Bill for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal,
Madras, and Bombay, which has been lately introduced into the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India, and a copy of which accompanies this Notice.

By Order of the Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 20th January 1876.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ANGLO-INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th March 1876, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th November 1875.
2. To elect Directors.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th day of March to the 15th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st March 1876.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. R. CAMPBELL and Co. beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they will COMMENCE BUSINESS as GENERAL MERCHANTS at

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On the 1st March 1876.

Parties coming up for the Season will find it both more convenient and economical to obtain their supplies from us, which we guarantee to be of the best quality. As we shall aim at supplying nearly all demands, our stock by the 1st of March 1876 will comprise Beer, Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Oilmanstores, Kerosine Oil, Confectionery, Provisions in tin, Glassware, Crockery-ware. Cutlery, Plated-ware, Boots, Shoes, Stationery, Ammunition, Groceries, Patent Medicines, Books, Shirts, Hats, Gloves, Perfumery, Riding Requisites, Sticks, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

R. CAMPBELL & Co.

Mahableshwur, 15th February 1876.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES FOR MAHABLESHWUR.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons and Customers, that he has added a very large number of select HORSES and Comfortable CARRIAGES to his already large ESTABLISHMENT to meet the increasing demand of the coming MAHABLESHWUR SEASON, and is now prepared to previous engagements for PHAETONS, from POONA to MAHABLESHWUR, at the REDUCED RATE of Rs. THIRTY-FIVE per Phaeton including all charges, such as Tolls, Coolies, &c.

This specially Reduced Rate will be available to those of his *patrons only* who will kindly book their orders *during the Current Month*, so as to enable the undersigned to make needful arrangements for supplying the conveyances.

FRAMJEE ARDASEER,
Government Mail Contractor,
Between Poona and Belgaum,
Dhond and Ahmednuggur,
Sherool and Mahableshwur

Poona, No. 28, Civil Lines, 1st February 1876

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

WM. WATSON & Co,
ARMY AND CIVIL AGENTS,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable Rates of Exchange. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at liberal rates of Interest
PASSAGES ENGAGED and AGENCY BUSINESS conducted generally.

INDIAN SCENERY,
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. SACHE,
10 BY 8, PICTURES, EACH Rs. 1-8.
SOUNDY & Co., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

GINGER BRANDY,
As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition,

By "VAUGHAN-JONES;" the finest Cordial and Stomach tonic.
("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles.
No Mess or Family should be without it. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of
E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London,

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
3, HORNBY ROW,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and varied stock of Ladies' Gold and Silver WATCHES which would make an appropriate CHRISTMAS PRESENT or NEW YEAR'S GIFT:—

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

Gold Hunting or Semi-Hunting from Rs. 90 to 140
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, keyless 185
,, ,, ,, enamelled and jewelled 200

LADIES' SILVER WATCHES.

Silver Hunting or Semi-Hunting Lever, Rs. 55.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. have been induced to make this watch for Ladies by the great success of their "Gentleman's" Rs. 50 Watches. The mechanism is exactly the same as the Gentleman's Watch; it is guaranteed for the same number of years and they are sure will give the same satisfaction. This Watch would make a good substitute for the dearer one while carrying on the household work and especially while travelling.

Messrs F. L. & Co. have also received a new stock of the best English Jewellery consisting of
Ladies' Engagement Rings.
Brooches, Earring sets.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Neck and Guard chains.

A large stock of mechanical TOYS for Children's Christmas presents to be had at cost price.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

The DAUGHTERS of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half-pay, or who may have died in the service are eligible. The ages of admission are from Eleven to Fifteen.

The next ELECTION will take place on June 21, 1876.

Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.

Pupils elected by the Committee pay £70 per annum at the Lower School, and £80 per annum when transferred to the Upper School and no extras.

Each Donation of £5 5s. or Rupees 52-8, entitles to one Life Vote.

Each Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d., or Rupees 5-4, entitles to one vote at all Elections during the current year.

Further Contributions to meet the current expenses are earnestly solicited by the Committee.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

22, Cockspur Street, London.

The following Officers, from whom may be obtained the Rules and Regulations of the School as also the Voting Papers for each Election, have also kindly consented to receive Donations and Subscriptions on behalf of the Institution:—
Lieut-Col. G. F. Berry, 58th Regiment, Kurrachee, India.
Lieut-Col. H. S. Cochrane, V. C., 7th Fusiliers, Commandant Deolali Depot, Bombay, India.
Major A. C Forster, 89th Regiment, Thyetmyo. Burmah.
Surgeon-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M. D., Dharwar, India,
Major F. Scrivener, 83rd Regiment, Deesa, India.
Captain R. M. B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhundara, Near Nagpore, India.
Major T. H. Turner, Exam, Ordnance Depart, Poonah, India.
Col. O. Wilkinson, 2nd Beng Cav, Segowlie, Chumparun, India.
Major E. M. Norie, Assistant Quartermaster General, Madras, India.

ENGINEERING WORKS, WHARF ROAD,

QUBIT TOWN, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, E LONDON, June 1875.—The late Firm of YARROW & HEDLEY having been dissolved by mutual assent of both Partners, I have taken the above very convenient and commodious premises (which are opposite Greenwich Hospital, and within three minutes' walk of the North Greenwich Railway Station from Fenchurch Street) where I purpose to continue my business of Engineer and Steam Launch Builder, heretofore carried on by me with such great success. Our Machinery is of the Highest Class and especially adapted to the manufacture of Steam Launches.

I may be allowed to refer to the fact that I have had nearly 40 years' experience as a Practical Working Engineer and Builder of Steam Launches see *Berwick Advertiser*. June 30th 1838) in addition to which I have secured the co-operation of Mr. ROBERT MCKENDRICK (for 12 years Manager of Engineers with Messrs C. Powes & Co.) a thorough Practical Engineer, and intend to carry on under the style of ROBERT HEDLEY & Co, so that our Customers must feel satisfied that all orders entrusted to us will be carried out in a thoroughly practical and scientific manner, and I therefore trust that my Firm may be favoured with your esteemed support.

My Firm have secured the following monopolies:—
1. The exclusive right of manufacture of Boats upon, "Betteley's" Principle whereby a greater economy of space is obtained—light draught, of water, as the propelling power is under the centre, of the bilge—easy turning without a rudder—and Racing prevented.
The manufacture of "Cooper and Sterne's" Patent Rotary Engines, with the privilege of making and fitting same, which may be adapted for small Pleasure Steamers at reduction in price.
's" Patent Duplex Hydraulic Boat Lowering and Apparatus (No. 4232) whereby Boats and ay be speedily and safely lowered in cases of sea or for landing Mails and Passengers ssels are prevented going near the shore.

ROBERT HEDLEY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

IMPORT AND EXPORT WINE MERCHANTS.

PATRONS.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
THE ADMIRLTY,
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

MESSRS. MATHESON & Co., for their Fleet.
MESSRS. WATTS, MILBURN & Co., do.
MESSRS. McGREGOR, GOW & Co., for their fleet.
MESSRS. KILLICK, MARTIN & Co., do.

THE CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON AND INDIAN CLUB-HOUSES AND OVER FIFTY REGIMENTAL MESSES.

AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. WACHTER & Co. ....Epernay.
MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co.............Cognac.
MESSRS. LEAL BROS. ....Madeira.

MESSRS. WACHTER & Co. are Shippers of Champagne for H. M. The Queen, His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales and the

LONDON TRADE.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY'S S. S. POONAH AND MALWA.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have much pleasure in stating that they have received authority to supply their Wines and Spirits for Passenger use by these Steamers.

MEMO.

The amount of Duty and Dues now levied on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, etc., at per case of one doz. qts. or two doz. pints is as follows:—
On Clarets, Rs. 2.
,, Burgundies, Rs. 2.
,, German Still Wine, Rs. 3.
,, Sherries and Ports, Rs. 3.
,, Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5.
,, Spirits, Rs. 8.
,, Cordials, Rs. 8.
Town Dues, 8 annas per Case.
This Cash charge we add to our in Bond prices.

BORDEAUX—RED.

In Bond. Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints, Rupees.

		Qts.	Pts.
CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON,	After Dinner Wines.	28	30
,, RAUZAN		23	25
,, PALMER		20	22
,, LAROSE	Dinner Wines.	17	19
,, St. JULIEN		15	17
,, CANTENAC		13	15
LIGHT BREAKFAST WINES.			
ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite		12	14
PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Cup		8½	10½
PAUILLAC		7½	

CLARET IN WOOD.

	Of about 23 Gals. Quarter Cask.	6 Gals. Hdhs.
CHATEAU MOUTON	255	500
,, RAUZAN	200	385
,, PALMER	175	340
,, LAROSE	140	265
ST JULIEN	110	205
CANTENAC	90	165
ST. ESTEPHE	70	130
MEDOC	55	100

WHITE.

VERMOUTH	16	—
HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor Red cap	20	22
SAUTERNE (Barsac), light, white cap	15	17

BURGUNDY—RED.

CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	28	30
NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	22	24
VOLNAY, strongly recommended	19	21
BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	16	—
SPARKLING Red Burgundy	30	32

WHITE.

CHABLIS, La Moutonne, fine ....white cap	22	24
CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	15	17

CHAMPAGNES.

FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Wine of the highest class, in great demand, gold foil	42	44
WACHTER & Co.'s BRAND, as supplied on board the Serapis and to the Royal House, vide letters from St. James' Palace	42	44
Ditto, ditto, per hamper of 24 half-pints	26	—
GIESLER'S	42	44
FINE DRY SPARKLING	36	38
GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	32	35
CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's), light, particularly dry	24	28
CARTE ROUGE	17	19

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints, Rupees.

HOCK, NONPAREIL, [illegible] quality, dry	35	37
HOCK, MUSCATEL, [illegible] choice	29	31
,, EXCELLENT WINE	24	26
MOSELLE, NONPAREIL, the finest quality	35	37
MOSELLE, MUSCATEL, good body	29	31
,, EXCELLENT WINE	24	26

STILL.

HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superb high class Wine	40	43
,, MARCOBRUNNER	36	—
,, RUDESHEIMER, ... mellow	24	26
,, HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	21	23
,, LAUBENHEIMER, a light refreshing Wine	16	19
RED HOCK ASSMANHAUSER	21	—
STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBETEL	24	—
MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate	24	26

SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.
AMONTILLADO A 1, extra quality, rare old ....gold seal	34
AMONTILLADO, choice & superior..black seal	31
REYNAL, A CHOICE pale sherry.. ...gold seal	28
AMOROSO, full flavored soft Pale...black seal	24
VINO PURO, very pale, dry........... blue seal	22
OLOROSO, nutty and dry ....green seal	21
MANZANILLA ....red seal	19
PALE, medium colour, yellow seal, pale and very dry Dinner Wine	18
VINO DE PASTO, pink seal, remarkably pale and very dry Dinner Wine	17
A GOOD DINNER WINE, in great demand, white seal	14
MARSALA VIRGIN, pale fine flavor	14
MADEIRA, EAST INDIA, very superior	34
MADEIRA, EAST INDIA, excellent Wine	28

GUINNESS' STOUT.

Bottled by MOLINE and Company.
Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 5 8 per doz. Net Cash.
,, ,, 6 ,, pts. ,, 3 12 ,, ,,

SHERRIES IN WOOD AND JARS (Wickered.)

The demand for these has led us to increase our importations of the following description:—

All in Bond in India.

	4 Gals. Jar. Rs.	13¼ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
Amontillado, A 1	64	217	424	837
Amontillado, Black seal quality	58	186	362	714
Amoroso	46	138	267	526
Oloroso	36	105	202	394
Vino Puro	37	108	206	404
Manzanilla	34	92	175	340
Yellow seal	30	87	164	318
Violet seal	31	—	—	—
Vino de Pasto	29	82	155	300
White seal	27	63	117	224

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½ or with Plated Taps Rs. 3¼.

PORTS. In Bond.

	Qts.	Pts.
OLD CRUSTED, very choice, (many years in bottle)	33 0	—
INVALID'S full-bodied gold Capsule	24 0	26 0
DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal	20 0	22 0
A GOOD SOUND FULL WINE, red seal	16 0	18 0
SACRAMENTAL WINES Malaga	20 0	—

PORTS IN WOOD.

	Per Octaves.	Per Quarter Cask.	Per Hhds.
Port, red seal	77	146	280
,, black seal quality	90	170	328
Invalid's quality	112	218	423

SPIRITS.

	In Bond.
COGNAC, the finest imported old Pale, black cap	26 0
Do. do. in Pint flasks	14 0
Do. fine old, soft Pale .... yellow cap	22 0
Do. do. in Pint Flasks	12 0
Do. delicate flavor, sells freely, white cap	18 0
Do. do. in Pint Flasks	10 0
Do. fine pale, a capital "peg" Brandy, blue do.	16 0
Do. in Flasks	9 0
Do. ½ Flasks	5 10
RUM, the finest old Jamaica	[illegible] 0
Do. fine "Pineapple"	[illegible] 0
GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	13
FIELDS GIN	8
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure, mellow first quality	1[illegible] 0
GENEVA, in flasks, the best	[illegible] 0

SPIRITS IN WOOD.

	Per Gals. Without Jar Rs.	20 Gals. Cask. Rs.	Per Quarter Cask. 27 Gall Rs.
COGNAC, No. 1	9-8	186	...
,, ,, 2	7-8	148	...
,, ,, 3	6-0	111	...
,, ,, 4	5-8	...	139

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. We keep stocks of bright Sherries and Cognacs in wood for this special purpose. In such case, an allowance of Rs. 2 per Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

Empty Jars for Ditto .... 1 Gall Rs. 1 8 Each
Do. do. do. .... 2 ,, ,, 2 0
Do. do. do. .... 4 ,, ,, 2 8

SOLE AGENTS FOR
BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co.'s CELEBRATED COGNACS.

	In Bond.
* ONE STAR, in great demand	1[illegible] 0
* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	16 0
* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall 1 Dozen	20 0
* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 doz	16 8
* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 doz	18 8
** TWO STARS	18
*** THREE STARS, superior	21
**** FOUR STARS, extra superior recommended	32

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

Each case containing 12 Pint bottles of the most choice per case, Rs. 22. In Bond.

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, Orange and White finest Amsterdam	37	39
CHARTREUSE GREEN per Bottle	6¼	
Do. YELLOW ,, ,,	5	
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, best	34	36
NOYAU best	36	—
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	26	29
ORANGE BITTERS, best	17	—
"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS, a novelty recommended	24	—

INDIA PALE ALE.

All charges included.
Bottled by our London Firm.
Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 5-8 per doz. Net Cash.
,, ,, 6 ,, pts. 3-12 ,, ,,

COOPER A VATTING OF STOUT AND PORTER.

Bottled by the London Cooper Company.
Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 5-8 per doz. Net Cash.
,, ,, 6 ,, pts. 3-8 ,, ,,

MEMO. OF TERMS.

An order for 3 cases accompanied by cash carries 10 per cent discount off Bond prices.
Three months' Credit without discount to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single Dozen orders subject to 5 per cent. for Cash off Bond price.

N. B.—Forwarding charges we add to the above rates. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.

The Largest, Cheapest, and most Fashionable Assortment of Millinery in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

MRS. JACOB HUNT

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all SIZES and COLOURS from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3 a pair.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Out-stations promptly executed.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL
BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application. The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

TERMS—MODERATE.

W. B. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

CUMBALLA HILL.

THE UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of T. G. HEWLETT, Esq. It has Four Bed and Bath Rooms, a Drawing and Dining Room. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, on Malabar Hill, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, No. 190, lately vacated by D. S. KEMP, Esq. Rent very moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A LONG WOOD PLANING MACHINE in good order, by POWIS JAMES & Co., London. Can Plane, Surface, and Square up Timber 24' by 3' by 3'. A good Machine on the revolving cutter plan.

For further particulars apply to Agent, Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway, Lahore.

A. W. GILBERT,
Personal Assistant to Agent.

Agent's Office, 14th February 1876.

FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on MONDAY 13th March, 1876, at the Government Stamp Office 4, Church Lane, Calcutta, the following MACHINERY, lately used in the MANUFACTURE of STAMPS which are now prepared in England:—
A 5 H.P. Horizontal Engine and Cornish Boiler, by BRYAN DONKIN & Co., London.
120 feet of 2½ inch W. I. Shafting.
16 feet of 2 inch do.
Pulleys, Couplings, &c.
A Brass Hand Pump, by TYLER, London.
A 6-inch Back-Geared Foot Lathe with Slide Rest.
The whole in very good order. Apply to the Superintendent of Stamps, 4, Church Lane, Calcutta.

JOHN B. ROBERTS,
Superintendent.

FOR SALE,
ICE WORKS AT MHOW,
ALL IN GOOD WORKING ORDER.

THE Owner is relinquishing the business owing to ill-health. The concern is a profitable one, and when the Railway through Mhow is open, there is every probability of the incomings increasing considerably.

For particulars Address:—
MRS. STOCKBRIDGE,
ICE WORKS,
MHOW

19th February, 1876.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.
(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazett of India.)

PRICE—ANNAS FOUR.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office,
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.
PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH;
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEREO BLOCKS AND [illegible] OKS.

Apply at the Manager, Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG.
FRESH IMPORTATION OF WINES.

STILL HOCK.

			Rs.	
BODENHEIMER	per Doz.	Quarts	15	0
GEISENHEIMER	,,	Quarts	16	0
Do.	,,	Pints	9	0
NIERSTEINER	,,	Quarts	20	0
Do.	,,	Pints	11	0
RUDESHEIMER	,,	Quarts	22	0
Do.	,,	Pints	12	0
MARCOBRUNNER	,,	Quarts	26	0
Do.	,,	Pints	14	0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	,,	Quarts	28	0
Do.	,,	Pints	15	0
HOCHHEIMER	,,	Quarts	32	0
Do.	,,	Pints	17	0

5 per Cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozen Quarts.

For consumption in Hot Climates no Wines can surpass and very few can equal

GERMAN WINES.

SHERRIES,
FROM BUTLER AND SONS,
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

GREEN SEAL, Pale, Dry, Superior, per Doz.	Rs.	25
RED SEAL, Rich Brown	,,	27
YELLOW SEAL, Pale, very Dry, Extra Fine	,,	30

5 per Cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

PORT WINE.

OLD, FULL-BODIED............ per Doz. Rs. 25

SPARKLING WINES.

SPARKLING MOSELLE	per Doz.	Qts.	Rs.	30
Do. do.	,,	Pts.	,,	16
Do. do. NONPAREIL	,,	Qts.	,,	38
Do. do. do.	,,	Pts.	,,	20
CHAMPAGNE, Dry, EWALD & Co.'s	,,	Qts.	,,	34
Do. do.	,,	Pts.	,,	18

5 per Cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozen Quarts.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS,
ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY AND ARTISTIC.

FOR ARCHITECTS, CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, JOINERS, [illegible] Railings; Balconies, Verandahs; [illegible] Warehouse Front; Arcades; [illegible] Saloons; Semi-enclosed [illegible] Waiting Rooms; Clock and [illegible] Bandstands; Arbours &c. Plain [illegible] every description for Mansions, [illegible] Markets, Railway Stations, [illegible] &c.

FOR HOME AND EXPORT.

Illustrated catalogue [illegible]

WALTER MACFARLANE & Co.'s [illegible]
FOUNDRY,
Possilpark, Glasgow [illegible]
(All Orders to be [illegible])

C[illegible]UT[illegible]
TO
BUY[illegible]
AND
CONSU[illegible]
OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE [illegible] HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE [illegible] AND COPY THE GENERAL [illegible] IN BRANDING AND PA[illegible] WOULD CAUTION THE PU[illegible] OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IM[illegible] THEM TO BE SURE AND [illegible]

"DEVOE'S [illegible]

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMP[illegible] THE HIGH *Screw* T[illegible] NONE AR[illegible] WITHOUT OUR STA[illegible] THE [illegible]

The Devoe [illegible] *actu*[illegible]

127 [illegible]

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

NOTICES.

CARRIAGES.

R. KESTERTON & Co.,
93 AND 94, LONG ACRE, LONDON,

BEG to inform their Friends and the Public that their MR. LAVER has arrived in Bombay with a large stock of New and Second Hand CARRIAGES of all descriptions of their own manufacture, which he will dispose of at home prices. Park and Mall Phaetons, Victorias, Dog Carts, Waggonettes, Broughams, Barouches, Landaus, State Carriages, &c. He is also prepared to give Estimates and Drawings, and as he will return in April personally superintend any orders that he may be favoured with.

Address care of SORABJEE NOWROJEE, Esq., Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co., 3, Church Lane, Bombay.
Show Rooms, Bake House Lane, Fort,

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